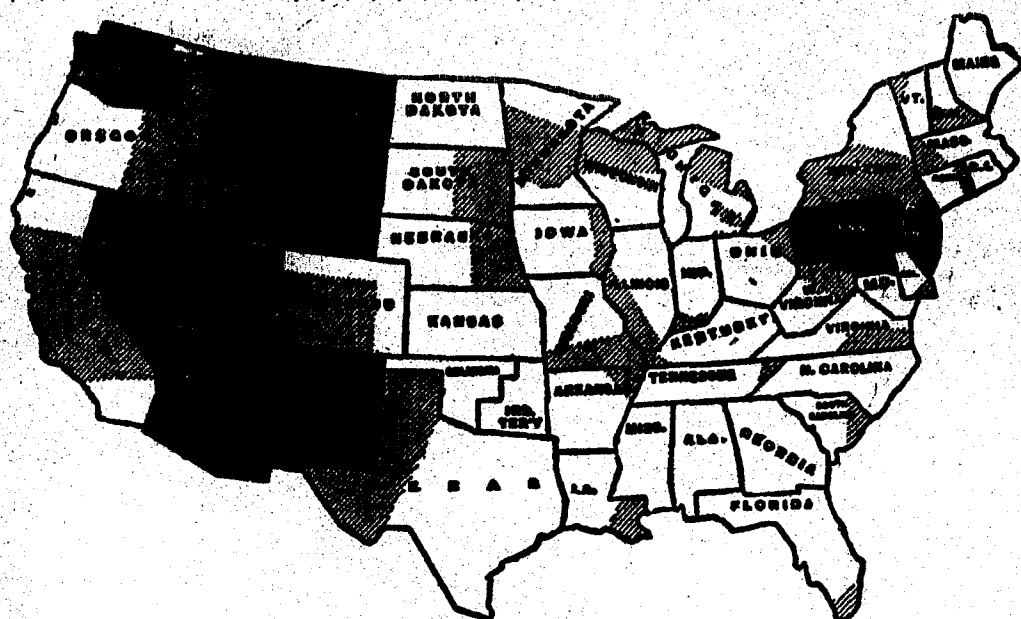


Saloon Abolished in Two-Thirds of the Nation

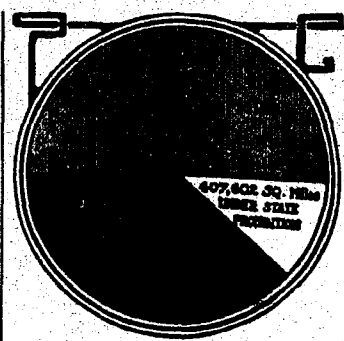


"WET" AND "DRY" MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Black Signifies "Wet" Territory; White, "Dry" Territory; Shaded, Local Option Territory.

The prohibition crusade has swept forward to such an extent that in more than two-thirds of the territory of the United States the saloon has been abolished. Idaho, one of the few States which had withstood the movement, has now fallen into line. In Tennessee a drastic act was enacted, and under it the manufacture or sale of liquor in any form will be a misdemeanor. In the State of Washington a Governor and a majority of the members of the Legislature pledged to local option were recently elected. An overwhelming majority of the Legislature in Texas on a platform declaring for the submission of a prohibitory amendment means, according to the prohibitionists, that Texas will soon probably become "dry."

Under the provisions of a recently enacted local option law thirteen counties in Oregon closed out the saloons. There are now 21 counties in Oregon in which liquor is prohibited. The elections since a year ago in Colorado have been held for the saloon interests. Forty-two municipalities have ousted the saloons. There are now 130 cities and towns in California where the saloon is not allowed to exist. In Ohio 77 out of 66 counties have voted the saloon out of business. Under the provisions of the Moore re-muneration law of Indiana 720 saloons have been abolished within the last year. Prohibitionists also hope to soon turn Arkansas into an absolute prohibition area. In Iowa 401 saloons have been put out of business recently, leaving only 1,119 in the entire State. Twenty-two of South Carolina's 42 counties have voted for prohibition since November under the county option law. During the last year 305 saloons and 2-breweries have been forced to go out of business in Michigan.



Land Area of the United States Divided According to State Liquor Legislation.

gan. Since a year ago 100 municipalities in Wisconsin have voted against saloon license, thus closing out more than 400 saloons. Minnesota has been arraying itself against the saloon. The prohibitionists assert that there are now only 100 saloons left in Minnesota. A year ago 99 counties in Kentucky had already voted out the saloon. In Connecticut the "no-license" voters voted out 300 more saloons in the last few months, while in Massachusetts 10 more municipalities have abolished the saloon. In a single day 1,033 townships in Illinois voted for prohibition, and as a consequence 1,500 saloonkeepers have had to retire from business. Maryland, in the last year, has increased its prohibition area. A great change has been effected in Mississippi since a year ago. The adoption of prohibition for the entire State drove the saloon from the seven remaining "wet" counties. In Alabama, the State prohibition law went into effect on January of this year. Georgia, Maine, Kansas, Oklahoma and North Dakota are absolutely prohibitive States. In Florida there are at present only 250 saloons left in the entire State, while prohibition prevails in a great part of Louisiana. The anti-saloonists have been active in Virginia. In recent months they have closed out more than 400 saloons. Of the 100 counties in Virginia 71 do not now grant any form of license. In Nebraska already 450 municipalities have voted out the saloon. In Missouri 50 counties now refuse licenses. Since 1908 the voters of Rhode Island have abolished 429 saloons, and both Vermont and New Hampshire have increased their no-license communities. The only distinctively "wet" States and Territories at present are Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and the State of Washington which later, however, is likely to enact a local option law before long. About 315 townships in New York State are "dry," and 290 others are under partial license.

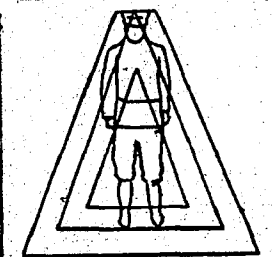
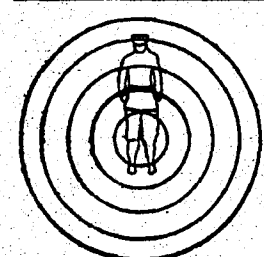
These facts show the steady and phenomenal progress made by the anti-saloon organizations within the last year. Up to the beginning of 1908 they had succeeded in transforming a great part of the United States into arid territory. Since then they have gone forward in almost every State in the Union. In South Carolina and one or two other places they have been checked, but not very seriously. Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor were consulted. Bulletin No. 77 shows that the average workman's income, as recently investigated, amounted to \$738.54 a year. Of this sum his total expenditures for intoxicating liquors were \$12.44 a year. He spent almost as much for tobacco.

New York Times.

BEST TARGET IS THE TRIANGLE.

Has Been Adopted by the British Army Council for Indoor Practice.

A new design for target practice, termed the Solano target, has been formally adopted by the British army council for use in indoor ranges. It is declared by enthusiasts that more benefit will be derived from shooting at these objects than by range practice in the open, under many conditions.



WRONG KIND OF TARGET. AN INFANTRY TARGET. RIGHT KIND OF TARGET.

A striking innovation is substitution of a triangle-shaped target for the standard circular kind. It is asserted that the triangle has a direct relation to the human figure which the circular sort has not. One device used in connection with the new indoor practice is a miniature landscape across which tiny replicas of bodies of marching men can be moved. Trees, rocks, houses and hills are all simulated and the marksman is presented with nearly as many obstacles as if he were firing in the open air.

REASON WHY PARIS LEADS.

French Capital Center of Fashion and Dramatic Art for Centuries.

"Why has Paris always reigned supreme in the domain of fashion?" This is a question which many people must have often asked themselves. For centuries the women of Paris have been a dominant factor in this supremacy. Encouraged by them, the fashion artists have flourished in the peculiar atmosphere of that city. Constant contact with and contemplation of the wealth of beautiful treasures displayed in the shops, museums, streets and theaters have constituted for the Parisian woman a liberal education in everything that appertains to fashion.

The reason for the supremacy of Paris is not far to seek. Is not the history of France one long record of royal passions, beautiful favorites and extravagant adventures whose caprices cost countless millions? For several centuries women reigned supreme at court, in the drawing-rooms, on the stage, everywhere. All men did her homage; her slightest whims equaled commands. Affairs of state, family

honor, right, wrong—everything was ignored to gratify her maddest caprices. Her dress, jewelry and other personal adornments became vital questions. To-day even there are women who can spend \$5,000 on a set of furs, \$1,000 on a mantle, \$1,250 on a gown and pay equally high prices for other articles of toilet. This extravagance has always attracted to Paris the smartest talent in Europe. France long led the world in the production of silks, satins, laces, velvets and all those fabrics essential to feminine attire. Dressmakers, jewelers, perfumers, were veritable artists who gloried in their work. For a long time Paris lived mainly on the creation and distribution of articles of luxury. Probably her dressmakers stand alone in having made a profound study of historical costumes for reproductive purposes. They found precious inspiration in the Louvre, Luxembourg and other famous picture galleries. M. Worth wrote a big book on his profession. M. Felix often "created" at a sacrifice, for the pure love of art. Paris has always been the principal creative center of dramatic art; the success of a new piece is often dependent on the elegant costumes of the star actresses. Wherever the latter have toured they have left in their trail the latest conceptions of fashion, exciting the envy and desires of their foreign sisters. Again, French novelists never tire of praising the beauty, elegance and perfect taste in dress of the women of Paris. Imperceptibly cosmopolitan women have imbibed the notion that outside of Paris there is no salvation for the smart woman who yearns to incarnate the latest ideal of the mode.

End of the Honeymoon. "Finished your honeymoon yet?" "I don't know. I have never been able to determine the exact meaning of the word honeymoon." "Well, then, has your wife commenced to do the cooking yet?"—Houston (Texas) Post.

Values Rise Rapidly. Real estate values in New York city, according to the assessment figures, are increasing \$1,000,070 each day.

Science AND INVENTION

A chemical element, believed to be previously unknown, has been found by Mr. Ogawa, a Japanese chemist, in thoriumite, cerite and monazite. The name nipponium, with the symbol Np., has been proposed for it. It is a metal apparently allied to aluminum. It has an equivalent weight of about 50, and Mr. Ogawa thinks that in the periodic system it probably lies between molybdenum and ruthenium. On July 26 a storm, passing across the valley near the mountain called the Luberon, in France, developed half along a line conveying electric energy by a triphase current of 45,000 volts. Monsieur Volle, in a note addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, states reasons for believing that the electric line served as a conductor for the storm. The hall was developed only near the line; elsewhere nothing but rain fell.

That wonderful star, Nova Persei, which suddenly blazed out in the heavens in February, 1901, attracting all eyes by its brilliancy, and then, in a few months, faded to invisibility, except with telescopes, has recently had a critical date in its history fixed by Prof. E. E. Barnard. When it faded it changed first into a nebula—at least, its light was the light of a nebula. Afterward, as shown by its spectrum, it changed back into a star of a peculiar class, called the Wolf-Rayet stars, which seem to be a sort of cross between a true star and a nebula. Professor Barnard shows that this last change began in November, 1902, and seems to have been completed in February, 1903.

Among the earliest suggestions for making balloons was that of a floating vacuum. It was thought of in the seventeenth century but nobody has been able to construct a successful balloon on this principle, because the walls surrounding the vacuum must be so strong that the air pressure will not crush them, and the requisite strength is inconsistent with the equally requisite lightness. Lately the idea has been taken up again in Germany, and submitted to calculation. Herr Derb estimates that six spherical vacuum balloons, each ten meters in radius, formed of aluminum one inch in radius, each ten meters in radius, formed of aluminum one millimeter thick, and harnessed in a row, would possess a buoyancy of about 35,000 pounds. But the difficulty is that the balloons would have to be so strongly stayed within that the carrying capacity might be practically nothing.

DEATH RATE IS HIGHER.

Mortality Statistics of the Census Bureau, Covering 26 States, Out in Washington.

PNEUMONIA IS A CHIEF CAUSE.

Tuberculosis Fatalities Do Not Increase with Population—Figures Given for 1907.

The bureau of the census has published its eighth annual report on mortality statistics, which presents the figures for the calendar year 1907, together with comparative data for the years 1903 to 1906 inclusive.

The statistics given in the report do not cover the entire country, but only that portion of the United States known as the "registration area." This area includes the States in which the laws requiring the registration of deaths have been accepted as giving practically complete mortality returns, and those cities in non-registration States in which satisfactory returns are required by the local authorities. The registration area in 1907 included fifteen States, the District of Columbia and seventy-six other cities.

The aggregate population of the registration area for the calendar year 1907 is estimated at 41,768,037, or 48.8 per cent of total estimated population of continental United States for that year.

The statistics for 1908 will cover two new registration States, Washington and Wisconsin, and as a result of this addition the registration area will, according to the estimates, include for the first time a majority (51.6 per cent) of the total population.

Comparison of Death Rates. The total number of deaths reported for the registration area in 1907 was 687,043, corresponding to a death rate of 16.5 per 1,000 of estimated population. In 1906 the rate was 16.1. The death rates per 1,000 of population for the several registration states were as follows for 1906 and 1907:

	1906.	1907.
California	17.4	18.6
Colorado	15.9	17.4
Connecticut	16.7	17.1
Indiana	15.3	15.9
Maine	16.2	16.6
Maryland	16.7	16.1
Massachusetts	16.6	17.5
Michigan	14.3	13.9
New Hampshire	17.3	17.1
New Jersey	14.9	15.0
New York	17.1	15.9
Pennsylvania	16.5	16.5
Rhode Island	17.5	18.0
South Dakota	16.3	16.3
Vermont	16.3	16.0

In the case of every registration State the death rates were larger in cities than in the rural districts.

Causes of Death. The following causes were responsible for at least 20 deaths per 100,000 of population during the year 1907:

Cause of death	1906	1907
Pneumonia (including bronchopneumonia)	149.0	161.2
Tuberculosis of lungs	139.4	135.9
Heart disease	130.7	141.7
Malaria and erysipelas	120.9	125.4
Nephritis and Bright's disease	9.8	105.5
Apoplexy	75.4	75.4
Cancer	70.8	73.1
Congenital debility	34.2	33.8
Old age	34.8	32.7
Stroke	30.3	30.9
Typhoid fever	32.1	30.3
Measles	25.6	26.6
Diphtheria and erysipelas	20.3	24.3
Influenza	10.5	24.1

The total number of deaths reported from all forms of tuberculosis for the year 1907 was 70,050, an increase of 1,138 over the number reported for 1906. When the allowance is made for the increase in population, however, the death rate declined slightly, falling from 184.2 per 100,000 in 1906 to 183.6 in 1907.



Skeptical About Radio-Thor. Physicians are greatly interested in the announcement made by Dr. E. Sillman Bailey of Chicago before the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association at New Orleans. Dr. Bailey said he was recently requested by the Chicago Board of Trade to analyze a Colorado pickblend. A result of his investigation was a substance like radium, but less harmful and less expensive, which he had named radio-thor. It has all the properties of radium, and with it he can photograph objects through six inches of wood. Dr. Bailey claimed to have used it with success in cases of locomotor ataxia. The radio-thor is sewed in a bag, one side protected by gauze, and applied to the back of the sufferer. Dr. Bailey showed signs of being very nervous from his experiments, and fear was expressed that they had affected his nerves unfavorably. Many physicians are still skeptical about the curative value of the substance.

HUMOROUS NEWS NOTES.

Harriman is the colossus of Rhodes. It won't be spring till the mosquitoes get here. The weather changes his mind as often as a woman. Of course President Taft will manage to get along on \$75,000. There ought to be a wireless equipment on the ship of state. Only the expensiveness keeps a lot of natives from going to war. The Bank of Persia is trying to swap his art collection for a collection of real money.



Wood charcoal should always be kept in the hog pen.

No animal on the farm succumbs so quickly to disease as sheep, but they are not difficult to keep healthy.

Be careful about the harness. If it is comfortable you will get work out of the team to the best advantage.

Oil meal or ground flax seed makes a splendid ration to overcome a tendency to constipation in the horses.

Nervous and bad tempered horses have been tamed by feeding sugar. Many instances of this are on record.

In breeding, defects are peculiarly persistent and are more easily stamped on the next generation than are good qualities.

Oats and bran, half and half by measure, is the best grain ration for the stallion in season, according to an experienced horseman.

Pigs will eat ordinary slop with relish. It is good for them because it supplies certain elements which are not found in the ordinary rations.

A ration made of corn, shorts and tankage makes an ideal ration. The proportion should be five parts of corn, five parts shorts, and one part tankage.

A hen can stand considerable cold, but will quickly succumb to drafts. To keep her comfortable she must be made to exercise and this is best done by keeping the floor of the scratching shed or the regular pen heavily littered and grain thrown among it.

Modern Uses of Corn. People often wonder, particularly those who have traveled for hundreds of miles through the corn belt, what becomes of corn which is grown every year. In the year 1906, when the total crop was 2,068,000,000 bushels, 241,000,000 bushels were consumed in flour and grist-mill products, 8,000,000 bushels in the manufacture of starch, 9,000,000 for malt liquors, 17,000,000 bushels in the production of distilled liquors, 40,000,000 for glucose, 100,000,000 for export and 13,000,000 for seed, making a total of 518,000,000 bushels or 10.5 per cent of the entire crop. The remaining 80.7 per cent, or 2,148,000,000 bushels, seems to have been almost entirely for feeding purposes. It is an interesting fact that about 80 per cent of the corn crop, roughly the above amount, was shipped out of the counties in which it was grown.—Corn Reporter.

Facts About Poultry.

Keep your hens warm, well watered and fed.

Eggs are the drawing cards at this time of the year.

Keep your laying hens from rough or raw weather.

Are you aware that the lazy hen is never a laying hen?

Eggs are profitable if hens are housed and fed intelligently.

The hopper method of feeding is a success with some varieties.

Laying hens that are confined during the cold days must have meat.

Never, under any circumstances, keep the feed before the fowls constantly.

The American and Asiatic breeds will do better if fed at regular intervals.

You will quickly notice a falling off in eggs when hens are allowed to run out in the cold snow.

Line your house with tarred paper. Cracks are roop producers. A sick fowl is worse than none at all.

Fit up your breeding pens early. Remember that early hatches develop and make the most valuable birds.

Feeding is a puzzling problem to the majority of amateurs. Feed a variety, only just what they will eat, and you have solved the problem.

See that your roost poles are low.

While corn is high see that every fowl is paying a profit. If she is not profitable, dispose of her at once.

Stretching Fence.

The first thing to do in building a strong woven wire fence is to set all the posts deep, plant the earth firmly around and strongly brace the end supporting posts. The best stay for an end post is the anchor guy. This is made by digging a hole four or five feet away from the post in a straight line with the fence, two or three feet deep, and placing in this hole a rock, old iron wheel or piece of durable wood. To the stone, iron or wood anchor, and to the top of the post or near the top is fastened a double No. 9 wire. The anchor is then solidly covered with earth and the wire twisted with a lever until it is tight and slightly pulling on the post. The farther out from the base of the post the anchor is buried the greater pulling power it will have. Also a No. 6 wire will be stronger and last longer than No. 9 wire. If the anchor guy wire will be in the way when fastened to the end post, it can be fastened to next to the end post and the end post braced from it.

In climates in which the ground freezes to the depth of several inches fences can be built to advantage in midwinter. Set the posts and anchors and allow them to become solidly frozen and the posts in right position, stretch the wire fencing and staple every wire to every post. Some fence builders staple only two or three of the horizontal wires to each post, but such is poor economy of time and material. The cost of a few pounds of extra staples and an hour or two of work in a forty rod fence will save

many dollars and days of work in the end.

By stretching the wire fencing when the posts are immovable in the ground no portion of the wire can pull a post out of position. By the time the ground thaws out and becomes soft the wire will have settled in position and each post will be bearing an equal strain.

If the string of fence is very long—more than forty rods—it is well to brace one or more intermediate posts. This will prevent the fence from giving and becoming loose when it is put under heavy strain by persons climbing over it or animals pressing against it. A woven wire fence is good if it can be kept tight all the time; if not, it is nearly worthless.

Where to Place the Incubator.

As to the location of the incubator. Do not place it in a room where it will be between two windows where a draft is likely to blow across it. The machine should not be located where the sun can fall across it or strike the floor too close to it.

The effect of the sun upon the machine is rather peculiar, and while the temperature in the room may not seem to rise, the sun will cause the egg chamber to heat more rapidly than might be supposed, thereby interfering with the adjustments of the regulator.

Do not locate the machine in a north or west room, unless it is impossible to find another place. A south or east room is far more satisfactory.

The incubator should be where there is fire all the time or it should be in a room where there is no fire at all. If the machine is placed in a room where there is no fire it should be borne in mind that the eggs can not be cooled in a temperature lower than 60 degrees for any length of time without chilling the eggs. The eggs should be wrapped between the folds of a blanket and carried into an adjoining room where there is a fire.

The operator should use every possible care in keeping the lamp bowl and lamp burner scrupulously clean and free from oil or any other foreign settlements. If this is not done the heat of the burner will naturally generate some gas, and if this be thrown off in the room it is sure to be gathered back into the incubator, and as it flows through the egg chamber, may cause a great deal of damage.

The air in the room must be absolutely sweet and fresh. Be very careful to see that the incubator sets perfectly level, but do not attempt to level it by a water bottle, pan of water or anything except a carpenter's spirit level.

Be sure to set the machine true in the front and back and across each end, as this will insure a perfect circulation of air through the tanks as well as through the egg chamber, which will play a good part in producing strong, healthy chickens.

Agricultural Development.

No one factor has contributed more toward modern agricultural expansion than farm machinery. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were approximately 1,500,000 farms in the United States, and to-day there are 6,000,000. A century ago the production of wheat averaged four and one-third bushels per capita of the population, and to-day the production of wheat will average ten bushels per capita. A hundred years ago there were no steel plows, grain drills, harvesters or steam threshing machines, and farm work was the heaviest kind of drudgery.

When all the agricultural operations were performed by manual labor there was no wonder that the sons of farmers sought other occupations besides tilling the soil. The grain was sown broadcast by hand, as in the days when Moses presided over the agriculture of Egypt. To the farmer of five score years ago there was no interval of rest, as every function of the farm called for physical strength and arduous work. The grain that was sown by hand was harvested with the sickle or later with the cradle. It was stored in the barn and threshed by falls and cleaned by tossing it into the wind, which separated the wheat from the chaff. The farmer grew but a small surplus over his urgent necessities, as his time was too circumscribed to till land for commercial crops.

If one looks on the hard and laborious operations of primitive agriculture and contrasts conditions on the farm to-day with the environments of the farm a century ago, he will marvel at the transition. With less than 4 per cent of the population massed in cities it became necessary to import wheat from Europe for domestic consumption. When the population was only 4,000,000 and over 90 per cent of the people resided on farms, agricultural products were inadequate for maintenance of the inhabitants, while to-day, with a population of 87,000,000, there is a surplus production of 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually for export. This achievement is consummated with 70 per cent of the people living in cities.

What has wrought this marvelous transition in agriculture? The answer can only be modern machinery and scientific methods of farming. A strenuous drudgery has been raised to a national industry, and is destined to take rank as the leading profession. As an industry it embraces one-third of the population, and as a profession it is equipped with a university and experiment station in every commonwealth of the nation. If there are law and medical colleges to equip men for professions, so also there are universities to teach farmers scientific agriculture. Under the inspiration of scientific knowledge of all branches of farming the agriculture of the future will surpass in production the achievements of to-day.—Goodall's Farmer.



1770—The Americans cannonaded Boston.

1783—Battle between the Alliance and three British frigates, the last naval battle of the Revolution.

1793—Congress passed an act to organize the militia.

1805—Minnesota, east of the Mississippi River, made part of Michigan territory.

1800—Paul Hamilton of South Carolina became Secretary of the Navy.

1812—John Henry's plot to dismember the Union disclosed to Congress.

1815—British ship Tiger captured the American privateer Leo.

1810—Arkansas territory formed from Missouri.

1820—"Missouri Compromise Bill" passed. Authority was given by Congress to the people of Missouri to form State constitution.

1820—John Branch of North Carolina became Secretary of the Navy.

1833—George McIntosh Troup of Georgia resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

1834—Commercial treaty concluded between United States and Japan.

1836—Declaration of Independence of Texas signed.

1837—Independence of Texas recognized by the United States....Chicago chartered as a city.

1842—Congress appropriated \$30,000 to build Morse's experimental telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington.

1849—Minnesota was organized as a territory, and Alexander Ramsey was appointed the first Governor.... Zachary Taylor inaugurated President of the United States.... William M. Meredith of Pennsylvania became Secretary of the Treasury.

1854—St. Paul incorporated as a city.

1855—The law excluding from the California courts negro and Indian evidence amended by adding Chinese.

1861—The Georgia Secession convention resumed its session in Savannah.... Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States.... The first Georgia company was tendered for the Confederate service and accepted.... The "Crittenden Compromise" defeated in Congress.

1862—Gen. McCullough and McIntosh killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.... The Confederate ram, the Merrimack, appeared at Hampton Roads.

1864—Gen. Grant formally presented with his commission as Lieutenant general.

1865—Military court at Cincinnati ordered B. Davis to be hanged as a Confederate spy.

1868—Gov. Jenkins of Georgia removed by order of Gen. Meade.... Impromptu court convened to try President Johnson.

1871—Political sensation produced by the removal of Charles Sumner from the Senate committee on foreign relations.

1873—Princess Alexandra of Denmark arrived in England to become the bride of the Prince of Wales.

1875—Congress authorized the people of Colorado to form a State government.

1876—Alphonso Taft of Ohio appointed Secretary of War.

1877—Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio inaugurated President of the United States.

1878—Seven persons killed in tornado in Kentucky.

1882—Roscoe Conkling of New York declined an appointment to the supreme bench.

1884—Mail train from New York to Chicago broke record by making trip in 27 hours and 23 minutes.

1885—Coal discovered in South Dakota.

1894—Severe fire in Deadwood, S. D.

1896—Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 for war purposes.

1899—George S. Dewey made an admiral of the United States navy.

1901—Traffic suspended in Colorado by snow blockade.

1903—Cruiser Chattanooga launched at Elizabethport, N. J.... Aldrich currency bill defeated in the Senate.

Crawford Avalanche.

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR 18

Home Circle Department

A column dedicated to "Tired Mothers" as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

Praise the work of your children, no matter how trivial the act. It will give them an honest desire to do better the next time.

Brother, when you come in from work in the evening, we all know you are tired, but put on your best look and assume a happy mood; do not frown if the floor is not swept, nor supper ready. Engage the little folks just a little while and get them to looking forward to your coming with pleasure. It will help to happily home wonderfully.

A girl who is gentle, brave and spirited; who is unselfish, high-minded and intelligent; who has sweetness and depth of character; who does not think of herself, but works for the happiness of others; who is merry and dainty and wholesome, as a girl should be, will never lack either lovers or friends. She is the light of the home, a good friend to her sisters and brother, and the sunshine of the old folks. God bless her.

The first question a man asks when he sees a girl flitting is whether she is respectable or not; it raises a doubt at once. This being the case no modest girl can afford to indulge in the pastime. When the dawn is brushed from a peach its beauty is so marred that it can never be restored, and when a young girl throws lightly aside that sweet and modest reserve so becoming to a maiden, and which so elevates her and enables her to command the respect of all, she loses the great charm and becomes rather cheap and common, to use no rash terms. Flirting may seem to the giddy and thoughtless girl wonderfully amusing and she may get the idea that she is fascinating, but it is a most degrading thing and she should be frowned upon by every young lady who has an ambition to become a worthy and charming young woman.

People who make mistakes are those who quarrel with one another before their children; or who allow the latter to grow up in idleness; those who talk about their troubles before strangers; the father who tells his children to go the way he does not go himself, and the young woman who does not make a confidant of her mother.

Rules Adopted By A Wise Girl.

As she was passing the other afternoon, in getting something out of her pocket, a young woman dropped a slip of paper on the ground. One saw it and picked it up, intending perhaps to return it, but a glance at the clean cut angular hand writing induced him to read it through, for publication, and here it is:

1. I don't let a man smoke when he walks or drives with me. If he knows no better than to do it, I promptly tell him what I think about it.
2. I don't give my photograph to men. I used to occasionally, but I am wise now. I should hate by and bye to know that my face might be hanging up in Tom, Dick or Harry's room.
3. I don't let a man take my arm when he walks with me. If he does I tell him I prefer him to give me his arm.
4. I don't go out with a man just because he asks me to. I like it better if he asks another to go, too—his sister for instance.
5. I don't let any man "see me home" from church. If he hasn't got gumption enough to take me there and sit through the service with me, he can stay away altogether.
6. I don't let any man give me a present, unless it is something of a trifling cost—like fruit or flowers.
7. I don't encourage a man who is not perfectly polite and agreeable to my mother. Whoever calls on me sees a good deal of her.
8. I don't allow a caller to stay later than ten o'clock. If he does not go at that time I tell him politely that this is my custom.

Likes and Dislikes.

Dear Editor: Please give one who admires your Home Circle department a little space to a subject not yet touched upon:

Give me a good, social life, and not a society life; a genial, natural person, and not simply an affable one; one sensible, popular maiden, and not a braggart, for no man cares for such a wife whose heart has been trampled on like a navy yard.

Give me the woman who works with a vim and never tries to shirk her duty, but whose cry is, "Can I do enough?" and not "Oh, my! I have too much to do!" People who dwell too much on self are generally miserable.

Give me the woman who is willing to adapt herself to circumstances, and

who after an evening of efforts has such an undying faith, her motto is, "Though he may slay me, yet will I trust Him." The woman who will not be miserable over the past, but will cling to the future with hope, for hope is the blossom of happiness; the woman not afraid to superintend her domestic affairs and then grace her parlor with as much dignity and confidence as if she were the wife of the President of the United States; the woman who would cling to her husband through thick and thin, remembering she took him for better or worse.

In short, oh, for the useful, helpful woman strictly to duty wed who will cling to the cross, shake off daily burdens and remember life is very much as we make it, and dispense in her pathway the balm of bitterness. Show me a Ruth, and not a Delilah, an Esther and not a Jezebel, a Rebecca and not a Queen of Sheba, a Hannah to fill the troughs for the camels a Hannah to make a coat, the Hebrew maid to prescribe for Naaman, the female of Serepta to prepare a meal for hungry Elijah and a Lois to teach Timothy the Holy Scriptures, a Queen Victoria in preference to Cleopatra, a Niobe to a Latoza, a "Mother of Gracchi" to the Roman lady with her casket of brilliant jewels, a mother like George Washington's, whose small likeness adorned his neck for forty years; a wife like Martin Luther's who was greater to him than the wealth of Croesus, and a helpmate like Thomas Hood's, who acknowledged to her, "I never was anything until I knew you."—Reader.

Near Death in Big Pond.

It was a thrilling experience to Mrs. Ida Soper to face death. "For years a severe lung trouble gave me intense suffering," she writes, "and several times nearly caused my death. All remedies failed and doctors said I was incurable. Then Dr. King's New Discovery brought quick relief and I am now as permanent as I have not been troubled in twelve years." Mrs. Soper lives in Big Pond, Pa. It works wonders in Coughs and Colds, Sore Throats, Hemorrhages, LaGrippe, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and all Bronchial affections. 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis Co.

Railroad Farmers' Institutes.

The success attained during the last three years has led the Agricultural College to arrange for holding a series of Railroad Farmers' Institutes the present season. With the co-operation of the Pere Marquette one week will be spent upon its line in the eastern part of the State, and another upon the Detroit and Mackinac, and the Mackinac and Jackson Division of the Michigan Central. The train will consist of two or three baggage cars and as many coaches, the latter being used for short lectures, while the baggage cars will be filled with exhibits and apparatus of various kinds which will be explained when the lectures are over.

Stops of one hour each will be made at the different places mentioned and short talks will be given upon such topics as Seed Selection, Corn Growing, Potato Culture, Dairying, Milk Testing, Sugar Beets, Fertilizers, Poultry Raising, Fruit Growing, Good Roads, etc. The selection of topics at each place will be governed by its special needs.

When the train passed over the same route in 1907 everyone who attended expressed himself as well pleased and amply repaid, and as the exhibits will be materially increased and the stops slightly longer at each place, even better results can be expected.

The train will be run on a regular schedule and meetings will commence promptly. In order to secure seats in the coaches one should be present at the time announced for the arrival of the train.

Special attention will be given to the testing of samples of milk and the examination of insects and plant diseases which may be brought in.

Everyone interested will be welcome and the ladies are especially invited to attend.

The time fixed for Grayling is April 8th, from 4.15 to 5.15 P. M. Remember the date and every farmer come.

Resolution of Condolence.

Again the angel of death has visited the home of our esteemed sister Emma Amos and taken from her the beloved mother and father. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a committee appointed, adopt the following resolutions, we in behalf of the members of the Marvin Relief Corps No. 162, tender to our sister the love and sympathy in the lonely hours of her bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That we with her, show our loving spirit and tender thoughts, one for another in our loved order. The home is vacant, they will be missed, but we feel assured that our Heavenly Father has called them to the full enjoyment of that sweet rest promised those that love Him, and be it further

Resolved, That our little words of kindness can not console her, but we commend her to the Love of Him who will never forsake nor leave her, and may she look to Him for strength and comfort, and say, it is Thy will, not mine, be done, and be it

Further Resolved, A copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of this Corps and also given to our local paper for publication.

REBECCA WRIGHT
AMANDA TYLER
ELIZA BROT
Committee.

Fourth Class Postmasters No Longer Appointed By Congress.

November 9th last, President Roosevelt issued an order placing all postmasters of the fourth class in certain states, including Michigan, under the classified civil service, and in another order issued the same day instructed that appointments to such positions should be made under the existing plan until the civil service commission should be prepared to furnish eligible candidates for appointment.

The department has since been informed that beginning February 15 the commission would be prepared to furnish eligibles whenever notified of vacancies.

Under the old plan fourth class postmasters were named by the congressmen in the districts in which the offices were located. The first assistant postmaster general has notified Congressman Loud that it is unnecessary for him to take any further steps toward producing candidates to fill the vacancies which have heretofore been brought to his notice, as all such vacancies will be filled by civil service appointments.

Under the regulations governing the civil service appointments for fourth class postoffices every person eligible for examination for appointment must be a citizen of the United States.

Must be at least 21 years old, except that a woman of 18 years but under 21 shall be eligible in a state where women are declared by statute of full age for all purposes at 18.

Must personally conduct the office if appointed.

Must be physically and mentally qualified for the position.

Must not be addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess.

Must never have been dismissed from service of the government for delinquency or misconduct.

Must never have been discharged from military or naval service for desertion.

Must never have been guilty of crime or infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct.

No person shall be eligible for examination who has intentionally made false statement as to any material fact or has practiced deceit or fraud in any manner in connection with his application or examination, or who has within approximately one year passed the examination prescribed by the commission for fourth class postmasters.

Examinations will be held only when eligibles are needed to fill existing or contemplated vacancies.

No application shall be received until the examination is announced, at which time full information shall be furnished relative to the method of producing blanks and filling applications.

An applicant must be vouched for by three persons who are citizens of the United States, at least 21 years of age, owners of real estate and patrons of the postoffice named in the application, and where application is made for appointment at a proposed postoffice the persons signing the vouchers must indicate that they live within the territory to be supplied and that they intend to patronize the office. The signers of the vouchers must show their occupations and the estimated value of real estate owned by them.

When a vacancy occurs at a postoffice the duties of the former postmaster shall be responsible for the proper performance of the duties of the office until the vacancy is filled in accordance with these regulations.

Political or religious affiliations of applicants will not be given any consideration whatever, nor shall political endorsements be received or entertained. The merit and qualifications of the applicant and the good of the service shall alone be considered. The application of any person who attempts to exercise political influence may be canceled. Letters of endorsement, petitions other than as provided in Section 3 will not be considered, and they can not in any way affect the chance of an applicant.

A fourth class postmaster shall not be eligible for transfer to any other position or postoffice in a classified service.

Section 1754 of the revised statutes provides that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred while in line of duty shall be preferred in line of appointment to the service—that is provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

The government has been taking a census of the horses of the country, and reports that there were over 20,000,000 horses and nearly 4,000,000 mules in the United States. This is a greater number of horses by several hundred thousand than were reported previously. The "horseless age" is evidently not yet in sight.

According to the semi-annual report of Adj. Gen. Wood, of the G. A. R., there are now 34 Grand Army posts throughout the state, with a total membership of 10,220 members. Since June, 1908, the adjutant-general has received notice of 186 deaths, the total number for the year past being 437.

A movement is on foot to induce the Michigan Central to extend a road from Grayling to Alpena via Lewisburg. It is claimed by Alpena lumbermen and business men that the D&M is discriminating against that city. West Branch Republican.

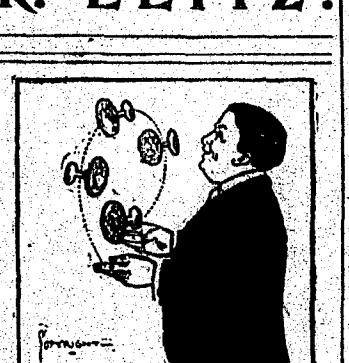
LEITZ TAILORING

The New Tailor over A. M. Lewis & Co. is doing business, and has the lines of goods from Delmer Woolen Co., and Mason & Hanson, the two leading houses in New York and Chicago, for

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING STOCK

with over one thousand samples, from which to make your selection. Call and examine stock and prices, and make your selection, and leave order for spring suit. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

R. LEITZ.



DON'T JUGGLE WITH CHEAP JEWELRY

which only means a waste of money. Come to our store and let us show you the splendid values we have in the REAL THING, and you will

FIND MANY BARGAINS

in gold, silver and precious stones. The clocks, watches, rings, pins, pendants, bracelets, cuff links, toilet articles and sterling silver novelties, solid and plated tableware, etc., are ALL bargains.

A. PETERSON

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the eighth day of March A. D. 1909.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Edwards, deceased.

Ella J. Gallimore having filed in said court her petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

It is ordered, that the second day of April A. D. 1909, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVANCEA newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

For Sale.

We still have for sale the following articles, which we are offering at very low prices as we are desirous of closing them out as soon as possible.

One fine upright piano, One axminster rug 9x12 ft. practically new, One oil lamp, 3 rollers, 1 Oak Dresser, 2 commodes, 2 bed mattresses and springs, 1 oak book case, 1 dining table, 1 refrigerator, 1 falling leaf table, 1 washing machine, 1 wringer, 1 bicycle, 1 lawn mower, 1 cot, and many other articles to numerous to mention mention, such as tubs, cooking utensils, garden tools, sheet iron heating stoves etc.

We will be glad to show you what we have, and quote prices any time you may call. E. G. JOHNSON, M. E. Parsonage.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the Village of Grayling in said county, on the sixteenth day of March A. D. 1909.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Ritchie, deceased.

James W. Sorenson having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Oscar Palmer, of the Village of Grayling or to some other suitable person.

It is Ordered, That the ninth day of April A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVANCEA newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

Reduced

ONE WAY COLONIST

FARES

TO PORTS IN

Alberta, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Mexico, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY MARCH 1st TO APRIL 30th.

For Particulars Consult Agents

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

WHY PAY \$4.00

for a Fountain Pen

WHEN \$2.50 WILL

buy the celebrated

Petzler & Wilson

Self Filling Pen.

I strictly guarantee them to be equal to any \$4.00 pen on the market. Your money refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Come in and get one on trial.

You take no Risk.

C. J. HATHAWAY.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Fresh

Salt and Smoked Meats

Fresh Oysters

Quality the best

PRICES RIGHT.

we buy

Fat Cattle and Hogs.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,

MILKS BROS; Prop'rs.

ONE PAIR OF EYES

To a lifetime, and still you neglect and abuse them.

Your Eyes May Need Attention.

Need is badly. Why don't you give it to them? You put it off from day to day. Do you know the risk you run?

Every day's delay means added danger to your health and eye-sight. I provide Glasses to meet every defect of vision and my charges are moderate.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

C. J. HATHAWAY

Graduate Optometrist.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the Village of Grayling in said county, on the second day of March A. D. 1909.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Fred Hoesli, deceased.

Daniel Hoesli having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to himself (Daniel Hoesli) or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, That the twenty-sixth day of March A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVANCEA newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

Gold Medal

the worlds most famous

FLOUR

from Washburn, Crosby Co. is

CHEAP

because you get more

BREAD

of that; than any other

FLOUR

BUY IT! TRY IT!

Sold only by

Salling, Hanson Co.

A very special group of charming new Spring Waists in

Foulards, Messalines, Taffetas, Lingerie effects, Linens, etc.,

in all the prevailing spring colorings, suitable for street, theater or evening wear. All modeled after high priced Persian

Waist and offered today as the most pronounced of bargains.

Come soon as the lot is small.

We have just received a new line of Summer Waists in

all colors; these are the latest patterns, come and see them.

A. KRAUS & SON.

LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the Village of Grayling in said county, on the first day of March A. D. 1909.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emma Hadley, deceased.

Gladya E. Hadley having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Oscar Palmer of the Village of Grayling or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, That the twenty-sixth day of March A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVANCEA newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

Election Notice.

MICHIGAN
Department of State
LANING

You are hereby notified that an election is to be held in this state on Monday the fifth day of April, 1909, at which time the following officers are to be voted for in your county:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court.
Two Regents of the University of Michigan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Member of the State Board of Education.
Two Members of the State Board of Agriculture for the term of two years.

Two Members of the State Board of Agriculture, for the term of four years.

Two Members of the State Board of Agriculture, for the term of six years.

In Witness Whereof, I hereunto attach my signature, and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this first day of March, nineteen hundred nine.

FREDERICK C. MARTINDALE
Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of Crawford County, Grayling, Michigan.

The Lurid Glow of Doom.

The lurid glow of doom was seen in the red face, hands and body of the little son of H. M. Adams, of Henrietta, Pa. His awful plight from an agonizing had, for five years, dashed all recreation and baffled the best doctors, who said the polished blood was stagnating in his heart and sticking solid lead pills.

"But," writes his mother, "seven bottles of Electric Bitters completely cured him." For Eruptions, Rheumatism, Borens, Sores and all Blood Disorders and Rheumatism Electric Bitters is supreme. Only 50c. Guaranteed by A. M. Lewis Co.

It Saved My Leg.

"All thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Sorenson, Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at A. M. Lewis Co's.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 18

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

For Clean coal go to Bates.

Get your Aprons at the Fair.

Funny articles at the Presbyterian Fair.

For Sale—A new milch cow. Address Ph. Mosher.

Just received a car of the Famous Hocking Valley Coal. H. BATES.

A 25 cent supper will be served on the night of the 7th at the fair.

Try one of those \$2.50 Bettler and Wilson fountain pens C. J. Hathaway offers you on free trial.

S. H. Co., will fill your coal bin, if you leave your order at their store. It will pay you to order now.

Mrs. M. Beebe will do family laundry work and plain sewing at the residence of Mrs. Charles Cline.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

The R. T. Club met at the home of Emma Knight Tuesday evening. A jolly good time is reported by all.

The Fred Sleight House, on Ogema Street is for sale. Enquire of W. Havens.

Bates can show you more grades of soft coal than all other dealers combined. Come and see.

Leave your orders for coal at S. H. Co's. store. Prices as low as anybody's.

Anyone wishing to donate articles for our kindly leave same at the homes of Mrs. Fleming or Mrs. Roblin.

N. Michelson shipped from his Lake View Farm 45 head of cattle, 125 sheep and 1000 bushels of wheat from Michelson.

Anyone wishing supper sent out from the fair April 7th and 8th kindly send dishes for same as we cannot send out from Opera House.

The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual fair in the basement of Grayling Opera House, April 7th and 8th.

House to rent in northern part of village, convenient for anyone working in T. Town. Enquire of Miss Velma Farrah, Lock Box 305, City.

Theodore Christoferson offers his new house for sale. First house south of the Butter Factory. A bargain for someone. Enquire at this office.

If you say nothing about people that you would say to them, you would do much toward overcoming your disease of talkativeness.

For Sale—Three year old colt weighing 850, good driver, also harness and cart or sleighs. Enquire of Velma Farrah, Lock Box 305, City.

Now is the time to have your Edison Phonograph equipped with an attachment to play the new four minute Amberol records. Ask Hathaway about them.

The Ladies Union will meet with Mrs. Fred McDonald Friday afternoon March 19th., at 2 o'clock. Come prepared to sew. All ladies of the congregation invited.

Aprons, gingham petticoats, sick jackets, tea jackets, childrens skirts, night shirts, night gowns and numerous other useful articles to be found at the fair.

March left us last Friday, but got back Tuesday in great shape. A searching north west wind, with snow and a sharp freezing temperature. Better now than in May.

The genuine St. Charles Coal is the brightest and best for sale only by H. Bates. "This is not the just good" or the genuine as any, but is the genuine article. Call and see the difference.

For Sale—A two-year old colt (grade Percheron), a good cow and a small flock of Buff Plymouth Rock chickens. Address, Hugo Schreier, Pers. Cheno. Mich.

For anything in the line of Pure Drugs, Stationary, Choice Cigars and Candies, call at Lewis & Co's Drug Store, or call us by phone. Our number is 18. Prompt delivery guaranteed.

The Ladies of the Scandinavian Lutheran Society will serve a supper at the Daubend Hall, Thursday March 18th., from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Bill 25 cents, Children 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

For Sale—N½ Sec. 33, N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 33, N. W. ¼ Sec. 33, and the S. E. ¼ Sec. 33. 600 acres in a bunch, timber land. What an I offered?—E. E. GODFREY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 10-10-12

E. J. P. O. P. F. Thursday, serving March 19th., the M. W. A. will hold an installation of officers, after which the Lady Neighbors will serve supper to the Woodmen and their wives.

COMMITTEE.

Try and guess what for sale. De-livered in any quantity. S. S. Phelps Jr.

The fair will not be open to the public until 1 o'clock on the day of the 7th. Nothing will be sold before that time.

H. A. Dauman is home from his Menominee lumber camp, to enjoy the storm here with family and friends.

Ex-Probate Judge, W. C. Johnson was up from Cheno, Monday, looking as though he was coming through the winter in good shape.

Crows have made their appearance here and our merchants are getting out their show cards for flower and garden seeds. They must think spring is approaching.

A family from Morency, named Krause, in this state, arrived here last week with household effects, team and farming implements. They will buy a farm somewhere in this vicinity.

W. Woodfield, Finance Keeper of the local lodge K. O. T. M. M., has received a check for a thousand dollars to be distributed to the beneficiaries in the family of the late Fred Hotell. It shows prompt work.

An editor relates the following: "When first he came to see her, he showed a timid heart; and even when the light was low they sat this far apart, but as their love grew warmer, they learned its joys and bliss and sat up close together."

Perry Ostrander of the south part of this township, who has been inclined, to be on the invalid list for much of the time, the past two years, seems to have captured a new lease of life, which we trust will be lasting. He looks five years younger than he did a year ago.

The Turner Art Exhibit at the school house last week, drew a fair crowd, who enjoyed the pictures shown, as well as the program of music and recitations by the school. We are not informed of the number of pictures purchased for the embellishment of the school rooms.

A letter from Rev. C. W. West, now of Union City, Mich., subscribing for the AVALANCHE, brings greeting to his old friends in this county, for which there is a warm spot in his heart. He was one of the early pioneers and wants to keep tab on the growth and improvements here since he left.

Mr. Lewis Jensen met with a serious accident on Monday afternoon at Salling while attending to his horse. In some manner he was knocked down by the horse and was overcome by the cold remaining in the stable some time before help discovered him. His injuries were not serious but the exposure was severe on him. He is speedily recovering, we are pleased to say, from the effects of his experience.—Owego Times.

A correspondent from Beaver Creek states that the fine weather and excellent sleighing has allowed the following gentlemen to complete their lumbering for the winter: Francis Taylor, Pine; Wm. Short, Cedar and Pine; James Decker, Jack Pine; Arthur Kile, Jack Pine and Tamarack; Wm. Millikin, Jack Pine and Nicholas Bee's drew all their pine to their own mill. The above has made a good winters work for these men and their help.

The Turpentine plant started up Monday morning for business. It is reported that the co-partnership has been changed to a corporation, capitalized at \$150,000 and that the plant will at once be enlarged from three to twelve retorts, giving four times its present capacity, and that the chemical plant, to care for the by-products of this and other turpentine plants owned by the corporation will be built here. Tally another for Grayling.

Five young ladies of our village were enjoying the beautiful day and fine sleighing, last Sunday afternoon, when their team became unmanageable on the turn from Michigan Avenue, north on Cedar Street. They made several dashes from the center of the street, endangering the rig by telephone poles and shade trees, but were pluckily held by the driver, until after crossing Ottawa street, when they attempted to reach the sidewalk and the runner struck a pile of ashes which had been dumped in the street overturning the sleigh, with its full load of feminine sweetness. Fortunately none were seriously injured, and the team was stopped at the corner of Ogema street, by colliding with an electric pole, after running over two shade trees in front of Mrs. Kallig's. The horses were not hurt, but the sleigh was considerably demoralized.

The trial of the parties referred to last week, as having been arrested for disturbing the religious services at the M. P. Church Sunday evening, aroused considerable local interest, and though the outcome was somewhat different from what was anticipated, has undoubtedly shown to the people that the law will be enforced, if evidence can be procured that will be accepted by the court and jury. The first party arrested, entered a plea of guilty and was fined ten dollars and costs. He acknowledged that he was drunk, so that he could not tell what he had done or said. The next two were given a jury trial, and were acquitted by Mr. Mallon and Mr. Harris of West Branch, both of whom were legally "loaded for bear," but did not have to shoot, as the people's witnesses failed to connect the defendants with the crime, as the prosecution acknowledged, and they were acquitted.

Geo. McCullough and Oliver Lovely went to Detroit Monday.

Peter Brown and Mr. Goodard left for Detroit Tuesday morning.

Otto Brown of Bay City made a short visit to Grayling Tuesday.

Mrs. Joe Malenfant was spending a few days visit with her parents and friends here last week. Always welcome.

Geo. Sorenson was called to Saginaw Wednesday to take charge of the remains of G. Lundquist who died there.

Sheriff Benton of Roscommon, was in town Tuesday, looking for men he wanted. Of course they were not here, but he obtained a clue by which he will probably land them.

The railroad telephone will connect this week with the Grayling City phone so that the people can tell if the trains are on time. The phone will be at P. C. Hill's office.

Rev. Mr. Fleming will give a brief illustrated talk at the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning to the boys and girls of the congregation just before the regular sermon.

The City Telephone bells are ringing merrily all over town. Nearly a hundred are already in and more coming. Our citizens are wondering how we have succeeded without them before.

As we go to press Wednesday afternoon we learn that G. Lundquist who went to Saginaw a short time ago, for operation for cancer died from the effects of the operation Wednesday morning. Mrs. Lundquist left for Saginaw a few hours before he died.

John Powell and family have moved to Farwell, in Clare County, where he has accepted a position with a grocery house. He was not physically strong enough to wrestle with saw logs or lumber, and meet the vicissitudes of temperature here. We wish him the fullest success.

H. J. Leary of Toledo, general manager of the new turpentine factory corporation has been in town this week and has now gone to Bay City for additional machinery for the enlargement of the plant. He with Mr. Halter built the first experimental plant in this section of the world and have proven its success.

The AVALANCHE Phone is No. 55. If you are going away for a visit, or have returned from a visit, or have received company from out of town, ring us up and tell it, or anything else that will be of general interest, or of personal interest to your friends in any part of the world, which is reached by the AVALANCHE.

Basket Ball.

The Grayling High School went to East Jordan last Friday to play the High School of that city, but went down to defeat, but the boys did well to keep so close on a strange floor. Score: East Jordan—21, Grayling—19.

The same evening a small gathering greeted the All City Team and the Grayling Clerks at the Temple Theatre, when they clashed for the honor of being Champions. The game was the hardest, fastest and best game played here this season. The fine playing and excellent basket throwing of the All City won the game easily. Both Teams did well and deserve the honor heaped upon them. Score: All City—45, Grayling Clerks—24.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Mar. 21 1909.
Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.
Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m.
Epworth League at 6:00 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 p. m.
You are cordially invited to participate in all the religious and social functions of our church.
E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

M. P. Church.

(SOUTH SIDE)
Sunday, Mar. 21, 1909.
Preaching service at 10:30 a. m.
Sabbath School 11:30 a. m.
Junior League at 3 p. m.
Prayer service at 7 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 7 p. m.
All are cordially invited to attend these services.
R. H. GUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, Mar. 21, 1909.
Mid week prayer meeting at the church Thursday eve., at 7:00 p. m.
Preaching service at 10:30 a. m. Subject: "Victory over Self or Jacob at Peniel."
Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. A. B. Fanning, Supt.
Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m. Topic Pilgrims Progress Series: "The Wicket Gate."
Prayer service at 7 p. m. Topic The Home sick Warrior: "A Glimpse at the heart of David."
All are cordially invited to attend these services.
J. H. HOPKINS, FLEMING, Pastor.

Kills Would Be Slayer.

A merciless murderer is Appended to many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Chills, Malaria, Headache and Indigestion. 25c at A. M. Lewis Co's.



Grateful beyond measure are we to be able to offer you such a fine line of

Wall Paper

to select from, it is beyond doubt the best stock of medium price paper we ever had. Also wish to call attention to our sample line of High Grade Paper, many artistic novelties are shown in these books, the best patterns of unusual merits only are considered in making up same. Ask to see our book of suggestions, showing 1909 designs, they will interest you. Let us also say that to make room we are now closing out some of our 48c, 38c, 50c and 63c papers at 25c, odds and ends from 5c to 12 not considering cost.

CALL EARLY

if you want to take advantage of this snap.

Sorenson's Furniture Store



High Grade Coffee at a Popular Price
20c the lb. Sold Everywhere.

The Grayling High School Association.

Considerable comment has been made of late, or at least since this association has been organized. It seems to me as though a word of explanation is needed to make certain things clear. The first question that naturally arises is whether or not school athletics are conducive to good school work. This might be answered by saying that there is hardly a town in Michigan with a High School worthy of the name that does not boast of its team; whether it be base ball, foot ball, basket ball or track. We find such educators as Kelly, Pattengill, French, Martindale, Hammond and many others out-spoken in favor of athletics. If, then, these statements be true, does it not seem as the better and more satisfactory results will be obtained if athletics be controlled by an organization made up of the teacher and student body?

The association is working under a charter which provides that "by order to be a member of any school team, the student be doing passing work in a certain number of studies. In connection with this, I might say that we have seen a decided improvement in the work of certain ones who were fearful of their eligibility.

I believe that no mid-week games should be scheduled. In this connection, neither do I believe in mid-week parties of any kind, for no boy or girl can bring out the very best that is in him after an evening of pleasure. I believe that the chief business of youth is getting an education. If,

however, we play an outside team, it necessitates the loss of part or all of Friday afternoon. It has been our aim, however, to see that this time was not entirely lost.

Getting an education consists of something more than the mere fact of staying in school rooms, the requisite number of hours. The success or failure of a school should be measured by the ability of its graduates and students to take their place in life, or in higher schools of learning, and holding their own with students from other schools. Whether or not our students are doing this, I leave to the decision of the people.

In conclusion, I wish in behalf of the teachers and pupils to extend an invitation to all fathers, mothers, and all interested to visit the school. In my seven years of work in your midst I cannot recall one visitor who has listened to one complete recitation. My co-workers in the high school say the same thing. How can a parent be qualified to extend judgement under these conditions? The school is yours. It is your duty to come and investigate. You owe this to your boys and girls. Will you come?
J. E. BRADLEY, Sup't.

He who marries for love gets a wife; who marries for position gets a lady; who marries for money gets a mistress. If you are sick, the wife will nurse you; the lady will visit you; the mistress will inquire about your health. If you die the wife will weep for you; the lady will lament, and your mistress will wear mourning. This is life in reality!

Watch for our
Opening Announcement
next week.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,
"The Quality Store."

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store
N. ROLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

For That
SWEET TOOTH

A fresh consignment of S. B. & A. Chocolates in boxes or bulk just received.
Also for your drug wants telephone No. 1 and they will receive prompt attention.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty.

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

Sample Latest Model "Hedges" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are looking for a number of good riders to sell these bicycles. We will pay you \$1.00 per bicycle sold, and allow TEN DOLLAR FINE TRIAL, during which time you may ride the bicycle, and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle, return it to us at our expense and we will refund you the full amount of the trial money. We will also pay you \$1.00 per bicycle sold, and allow TEN DOLLAR FINE TRIAL, during which time you may ride the bicycle, and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle, return it to us at our expense and we will refund you the full amount of the trial money. We will also pay you \$1.00 per bicycle sold, and allow TEN DOLLAR FINE TRIAL, during which time you may ride the bicycle, and put it to any test you wish. 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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1909.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.

Sunday.

Paris is threatened with a general strike of postoffice bureau operators.

An aggrieved Oklahoma pastor by prayer is said to have caused six months' drought.

A new grand jury has been summoned in Los Angeles to take a hand in the tangled municipal situation.

Mrs. Earl Gore of Winnetka, Ill., was burned to death in vainly seeking to save the life of her baby, whose dress had become ignited at a stove.

Nearly one-third of the world's supply of coffee is in New York and more is being rushed there from all over the world in an effort to forestall the anticipated tariff and save many millions.

Monday.

T. P. Shonts announced plans for a \$500,000,000 extension of the rapid transit system in New York.

Franklin MacFay of Chicago took the oath of office as Secretary of Treasury and plunged into work.

The tariff bill, a tentative draft of which is now in the hands of the printer, is understood to contain a revival of the war revenue tax of 1898.

Two-cent fare in the West was knocked out by decision of United States Court in Missouri case and is doomed in whole nation if the highest tribunal upholds the ruling.

Tuesday.

Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of William J. Bryan, was granted a divorce.

Thirty persons were killed and sixty injured by a tornado which destroyed Brinkley, Ark.

The Waters-Pierce Oil Company was allowed to remain in Missouri, but Standard Oil was ousted.

The income tax bill was passed by the French chamber of deputies and an elaborate plan of raising revenue was arranged in the measure.

Wednesday.

Rhodes Barrymore announced her engagement to Russell G. Colt.

Coastwise steamers collided near Cape Cod; one sank, the other being beached to prevent sinking.

Judge Michael M. Donnelly of Toledo was indicted in connection with the inquiry into insurance concern's affairs.

Standard Oil won as a Chicago court in a sweeping decision put a curb on the "trust busting" campaign of the government.

The new tariff bill was explained by members of the House committee on ways and means to Speaker Cannon, who will speed its passage.

Thursday.

The United States officials consider that the Elkins law is voided by all decision.

The Iowa Senate killed the women suffrage bill and held up a prohibition amendment.

Anthracite coal operators met a committee of miners and refused all of their demands, but offered to renew the present agreement.

Rev. Casper P. Elbert of Baltimore became involved to the extent of \$130,000 by visionary schemes, and Cardinal Gibbons assumed all the debts.

A prominent Washington correspondent says a combination has been formed in the Senate to put through a high protection measure and that President Taft will be forced to veto it or submit to the passage of a tariff bill which does not carry out party promises.

Friday.

Washington reported Charles Page Bryan resigned as United States minister to Portugal because he was refused promotion.

Mrs. Emma Eames was named in a separate maintenance suit filed in New York against Emilio de Gogorza, who is touring with her in concert.

A frantic merger of all the Chicago traction companies, elevated and surface, was declared a possibility if the pending merger of "L" bonds is carried through.

The conference between representatives of miners and the anthracite operators at Philadelphia adjourned without result and the workers will hold a meeting to consider plans for future action.

A naval engagement between vessels of Nicaragua and Salvador started war between the republics; anti-American demonstration was rumored in Nicaragua; Mexico and United States were reported planning to annex the republics.

Saturday.

Great Britain acquired new territory, which proves to be an African paradise.

The British cabinet is facing a great crisis because of disputes over army and navy increases.

The Texas Legislature ousted Senator Thomas recusing his charges against himself.

Rev. E. B. Crawford of Chicago was acquitted of the charge of larceny, but was declared unkind in the verdict reached by the eleven men who tried him.

The Republican House caucus renominated Speaker Cannon, but thirty-one members stayed away and nine of them were needed to secure election.

A war of extermination on the Black Hand is to be waged in the United States as the result of the assassination of Detective Petrosino of New York.

Theodore Roosevelt was formally dedicated to the magazine world at a luncheon in the home of Robert J. Collier in New York, where many men in the field of periodicals were guests.

PARIS FROM THE WIRES.

Oliver Whyte's wire factory and adjacent property at Bedford, Mass., burned, loss, \$1,000.

The steamer Pathfinder struck a rock in Hell Gate and almost sank before she could get into a dry dock, according to a New York newspaper. No passengers were aboard.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel March, an author and pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Worcester, Mass., is dead at the age of 93.

Ashton Collart, 21 years old, sentenced to the workhouse in Cleveland, Ohio, on the charge of assault and battery, says that an operation on his teeth has cured him of a continual desire to attack some one.

Forty-nine prisoners and twenty-two men were taken when a warehouse was broken up by the police in New Rochelle, N. Y. Among the prisoners, it is said, was a famous society agent. Forty-six men were fined \$10 each.

OIL TRUST WINS CASE; \$29,000,000 FINE VOID

Judge Anderson Decides That Evidence Against Standard Company Is Insufficient.

ORDERS "NOT GUILTY" VERDICT.

Decides Nearly All Technical Points Against Prosecution—Government Gives Up Fight.

The famous \$29,000,000 rebate case against the Standard Oil Company was ended Wednesday. Government attorneys abandoned the prosecution, declaring that under the court's rulings they could not continue the case against the corporation. By the direction of Judge Anderson the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Judge Anderson ruled that the government had not produced sufficient evidence against the oil company to establish the points upon which they were basing the prosecution. In his instruction to the jury the judge dwelt on the theory that the government had established no case against the oil company.

This end of the famous case leaves Judge K. M. Landis, who imposed the enormous fine on the corporation, alone in his judicial attitude. His rulings are discredited and his opinion in the first trial was not taken into consideration.

Judge Anderson, who has thus set at naught the rulings of Judge Landis, is a local companion of the latter jurist. Both men are "Hoosiers," coming from the same part of Indiana. They were boys together and through out their lives their careers have run parallel. As boys they frequented the same "swimming hole," and when they grew to manhood both became lawyers and Republicans in politics and both were made federal judges by ex-President Roosevelt. Their philosophies have been much the same, and both have been noted for their inclusive grasp of the cases on trial before them.

Judge Landis brought John D. Rockefeller to the bar of his court and the witness chair.

Judge Anderson directed the dismissal of the case because there is "no proof." He instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, said he dismissed the counts in the indictment covering the shipments from Chappelle because there was a fatal variance between the indictment and the evidence.

The Elkins law, he said, provided that offenses could be committed in only two ways, one way by violating the law on shipments carried by a common carrier over its own line, and the other by violating the law on shipments carried over its own and other lines.

The indictment charged, he said, that the Chappelle shipments were carried by the Alton road over its own line, whereas the evidence showed that they had been carried over its own and other lines.

Judge Anderson, in the first ruling of the retrial, ordered that a new venire be drawn when the Standard Oil counsel raised objection to the first panel because only three Chicagoans were among the 150 summoned. He then ruled that the government in presenting its case should confine itself to only thirty-six offenses, thus making the highest possible fine against the oil company, should it be found guilty on every count, but \$750,000, while Judge Landis assessed the company a \$29,000,000 fine.

COMPERS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Court of Appeals Affirms Blow at Boycott List.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has modified and affirmed the opinion of Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the district, enjoining the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers and other defendants from publishing in the "We don't patronize" list the name of Buck's Store and Range Company of St. Louis.

The opinion, which was handed down by Justice Robb, holds that the decree of Judge Gould should be modified to the extent that there should be eliminated the order against the labor organization and the other defendants prohibiting "mentioning, writing or referring" to the business of Buck's Store and Range Company, or its customers. Otherwise the decree is affirmed.

The court holds that the "combination" and the boycott in furtherance thereof, and the publication in the "We don't patronize" list in aid of the boycott are illegal.

SENDS MESSAGE 4,240 MILES.

Japanese Steamer Accomplishes Wonder in Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamer Aki Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet of Japanese steamships, sent a message by wireless from Yokohama, Japan, to Puget Sound, a distance of 4,240 miles, without losing communication with the stations on either the Japanese or American coast. The accomplishment was made possible by relaying messages through wireless equipments of other vessels of the company, which were picked up between the Aki Maru and the coast.

SAVED BY JULIA MARLOWE.

Secretary's Dress in Flames—Actress Another's Blouse with Blanket.

Miss Julia Marlowe saved her secretary, Miss Elizabeth McCracken, from being burned to death at the Plaza Hotel, New York. Miss McCracken was using an alcohol lamp to read a number of letters and the flame set fire to her sleeve. She tried to smother the fire with a fireproof cloth, but it caught fire also. Miss Marlowe seized the blankets from her bed, threw them about Miss McCracken and stifled the fire. Miss McCracken was severely burned.

Cuts 3,000 Steel Men's Pay.

A reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of employees of the Phoenix Iron Company went into effect in Phoenixville, Pa., Monday. About 3,000 men are affected. The Phoenix Iron is one of the biggest of the independent concerns.

Idio Men Desert Families.

Thousands of men are deserting their wives and children in New York and elsewhere because they cannot find work. Frank J. Warrs, representing the Association of Neighboring Workers of New York, said there are 20,000 idle men and women in New York City alone.

Wartlike Indian Chief Found Insane.

Bloddy, the Navajo Indian chief who recently ran amuck in the Grand Central station in Cincinnati, and cut three persons, was examined by Dr. David Wolf, alienist, and pronounced insane.

Count Arthur Paulovitch Casani, who has been for nearly fifty years in the Russian diplomatic service, has applied for retirement.

The British authorities at Calcutta have continued to seize important native newspapers which support the Nationalist movement.

The treaty settling our differences with Columbia over Panama, has been approved by President Reyes and is before the Colombian congress.

The officers of the American supply ship, Celtic, and the gunboat, Scorpion, made an excursion to Mount Vesuvius as the guests of the municipality of Naples.

During the evening session of the Manitoba Legislature the government was severely questioned regarding the proposed reduction in telephone rates, which have not yet been announced despite the fact that the province took over all the Bell lines in the province more than a year ago. The liberals claim that, owing to the fact that the system has made a profit for the year of \$200,000, the promised reductions in rates should be made.

Russian diplomacy appears to have solved the Balkan problem, so far as it involves Bulgaria and Turkey, by offering to remit to Turkey the annual payment of \$1,600,000 which under the Berlin treaty was to be paid to Russia for 100 years until the claim of Turkey against Bulgaria shall be satisfied, namely, \$24,000,000. Russia in turn will collect that amount from Bulgaria in smaller payments on easier terms. Both sides have assented to that plan.

Queen Helena, of Italy, has decided to undertake with her own private funds the reconstruction of a town on the outskirts of Messina, the actual location to be on the hill where the lighthouse stood. The new community will start with 1,000 inhabitants.

A committee of the French Senate has drawn up a bill to establish a system of old age and invalid pensions and insurance, which goes far beyond the recently adopted British system of age pensions. It reduces the age limit to 65 instead of 70 years, and incorporates many of the features of the German labor insurance laws.



SEA FIGHT OPENS WAR.

Nicaraguan Vessels Attack Salvadorean Boat, Lying in First Clash.

Three Nicaraguan gunboats, led by the Momotombo, Tuesday attacked the Salvadorean gunboat Presidente. The latter, by a lucky shot, put the Momotombo out of action almost at the beginning of the engagement. The three Nicaraguans then withdrew. Later the Momotombo was repaired and went in pursuit of the Presidente.

The gunboat Presidente left the port of Amajuta under sealed orders and proceeded to cruise along the Nicaraguan coast. President Zelaya of Nicaragua, getting wind of this, ordered the Momotombo and two other ships to intercept the Salvadorean vessel and engage her in battle.

The Presidente was encountered off the harbor of Corinto, but succeeded in getting in action first and disabling the Momotombo. The latter was compelled to withdraw and limped back to the port of Corinto. The two vessels accompanying her also withdrew. Heavy repairs were made on the Momotombo and within a few hours she was ready to put to sea again. As she is a faster and better equipped ship than the Presidente, it is considered certain that she will overtake the Salvadorean gunboat. It is said that a second engagement was fought.

There is a story current in diplomatic circles in the city of Mexico that is believed to be true that the United States and Mexico reached a private agreement to divide Central America and annex four republics in the event of further disturbances in that part of the world. According to the story the question has been discussed between Washington and the City of Mexico for some time and the conclusion has been reached that annexation is the only solution of the problem of ending the periodical revolutions.

It is said that the United States has consented for Mexico to annex Guatemala and Honduras and Mexico has in turn given her assent to the annexation of Nicaragua and Salvador to the United States. Mexico has had a series of diplomatic quarrels with both Guatemala and Honduras and the patience of the Mexican government has about been exhausted.

President Diaz, the story goes, is ready to throw an army both into Guatemala and Honduras on short notice, and it is said military movements recently point unmistakably to early action on the part of Mexico.

KANSAS CIGARETTE LID IS ON.

Carrie Nation's Dream of Smokeless, Drinkless State Coming True.

The Kansas anti-cigarette law went into effect recently on its publication and not a cigarette paper can be found on sale in Topeka. Local dealers were unprepared, for they had understood that the law would not go into effect until May. One dealer had just unpacked a \$800 order. Stocks are being repacked for shipment to the factory.

Powder Mill Blows Up; Two Die.

The Corning mill of the Rand Powder Company's plant, twenty-five miles west of Marlow, Tenn., blew up. Walter Fletcher and William Grills were killed and three others injured.

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MISSOURI'S TWO-CENT FARE IS HELD ILLEGAL

Judge McPherson Rules in Favor of Roads in Passenger and Freight Cases.

RATE IS NOT RENUMERATIVE.

Kansas City Court Says Lines Should Get Return of 6 Per Cent—18 Systems Affected.

A notable decision in favor of the railroads was handed down Monday by Judge McPherson of the United States District Court in Kansas City, in the 2-cent fare and maximum freight-rate cases. Involving eighteen Missouri lines. The railroads contended that the rates fixed by the State were confiscatory, and asked that the enforcement of the statutes be enjoined.

"The question," said Judge McPherson in his decision, "is whether the traffic wholly within the State of Missouri, generally referred to in the evidence as local traffic, can be carried under the freight rate statute of 1907 at such profit as to give a reasonable return after paying expenses upon the investment, or whether such traffic is carried at a loss or at less than such reasonable profit. The court has reached the conclusion that the rates fixed by both statutes are not remunerative."

After the decision had been handed down several railway attorneys intimated that the railroads soon would go back to the 3-cent passenger rate, but none was able to state specifically that this would be done. Frank Hagerman made the following statement:

"The 2-cent rate is the subject of pending litigation in Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. It is not conceivable that if the rate is confiscatory in Missouri it can be compensatory in any of those States. What, if anything, will be done in other States has not been decided. In view of the thorough investigation and the decisions in the Pennsylvania and the Missouri cases it is doubtful whether any State will attempt any longer to enforce a 2-cent rate act."

MISSOURI OUSTS STANDARD OIL

Waters-Pierce Company Continues to Do Business in State.

The motions by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Republic Oil Company of Ohio for a rehearing of the ouster suit recently decided against them, and for a modification of the judgment, were overruled by the Missouri Supreme Court Tuesday.

Upon payment of the assessed fine the motion of the Attorney General for an absolute ouster of the Missouri company was denied, the compliance with the court order recently filed by the company was approved and the judgment of ouster against it was suspended.

The effect of these decisions is to expel the Indiana and Ohio companies from Missouri and to restore to the Waters-Pierce Company, 60 per cent of whose stock is held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the right to do business within the State.

The decision is considered a great victory for the Waters-Pierce Company and incidentally for the minority interests of that concern who claim to have been making unavailing efforts to free the company from control by the New Jersey corporation. With this object in view they declined to approve the proposition made by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana that that company be allowed to continue business in the State under a trusteeship composed of representatives of the court and the company.

This proposition excited the liveliest interest in that it would have given to the State a measure of direct control of a corporation's affairs, had it been adopted by the court. But it was ignored in the announcement by the chief justice.

With the judgment of ouster made absolute against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Republic Oil Company, these concerns must now pay their fines of \$50,000 each and cease business in the State. The \$50,000 assessed against the Waters-Pierce Company has been paid.

FINGER MARKS MURDER CLEW.

Prints on Throat to Tell Whether Strangler Was Man or Woman.

On whether four finger marks on the throat of Mrs. Mary Rodefeld, a wealthy relict of Mrs. Mary Rodefeld, was found at the residence, 2114 North 13th street, St. Louis, are those of a man or a woman hangs the probable solution of the mystery in this murder. The two-hour autopsy revealed these four marks, three of which are well defined. The stranger had slender and tapering fingers and the nails were apparently carefully trimmed to a point. The story told by the finger prints, the detailing of a part of the detective force to work solely on the theory that the slayer was a woman, and evidence that Mrs. Rodefeld's assailant was one who knew her manner of life well, combine to make the case remarkable. Two money bags which the aged relict had planned and sewed to her skirts had been emptied, bureau drawers ransacked and a mattress turned over. Then came the artistic touch to show the cunning of the slayer. A trail of tobacco had been carefully made from the kitchen door to the bedroom.

Steel Cut Closes Zanesville Mill.

The American Rolling Mill Company's sheet mill in Zanesville, Ohio, was closed for an indefinite period the other night, throwing 200 men out of employment. The cause is given as a general depression brought about by a cutting of prices by the steel corporation.

Loose Appendix for Throat M.D.

Eight-year-old Rosie Cohen and her brother Joseph, aged 11 years, were sent to the Harrisburg, Pa., hospital suffering from enlarged tonsils. The two children were taken to the hospital for an appendicitis.

Seller Boy Killed by Gun.

E. H. Hicks and W. W. Jarrett, youths, sat on a bench in the city of Milwaukee, waiting at the Puget Sound railway, when a fight broke out between them. As the result of gas asphyxiation, the youths only partially turned off the gas before retiring.

Police Officer's Slayer Gets Life Term.

Harry Hilyard, the slayer of Police Officer Harry Campbell, was sentenced in Columbus to serve the remainder of his life in the Ohio penitentiary. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, but the jury recommended mercy.

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

An unusually low number of trading defaults reflects gratifying settlements this month, which generally is a time of heavy payments. Further testimony to the improving state of commerce is seen in increasing movements of factory outputs, general merchandise and grain. Money is also in wider demand for the leading industries and currency outgo exceeds the receipts, but discount rates for desirable paper remain favorable to borrowers and encourage a revival of enterprise. Production is yet upon a conservative basis.

The iron and steel branches obtain a fair aggregate of new demands, although the readjustment of prices causes revision of estimates and delays commitments for equipment, bridge and track needs. Some contracts are closed for lake freighters of heavy tonnage and this improved the shipbuilding outlook. Specifications become more plentiful for plates and structural shapes, and there is a moderate gain in forces at the rolling mills and forges.

Car construction steadily expands. Railroad plans assure much work, involving heavy outlays in the near future, and there is further accumulation of contemplated factory extensions and mercantile and hotel buildings.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 18, against 27 last week, 30 in 1908 and 25 in 1907. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 6, against 10 last week, 11 in 1908 and 8 in 1907.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Trade and industrial developments have been slightly more favorable, the result being a better tone in various lines of trade and some enlargement of activity in spring demand from jobbers and from retailers. Helpful in this respect has been the arrival of better weather conditions, the advance of the season's trade toward an early Easter, large shipments of grain to market, attracted by high prices, the placing of some business in iron and steel induced by lower prices and the resumption of building operations at many cities after the winter shut-down.

Where jobbing demand has improved however, conservatism in buying has ruled, trade at first hands has remained pretty quiet and the enlargement of retail buying has not been very marked. Still, even collections show a slight gain.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 11 were 254, against 210 last week, 278 in the like week of 1908, 186 in 1907, 187 in 1906 and 184 in 1905.

Canadian failures for the week number 40, which compares with 33 last week and 31 in this week last year.—Bradstreet's.

MARKET OF THE WEEK

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.40; hogs, prime heavy, \$5.00 to \$10.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2, 64c to 66c; oats, standard, 58c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 80c to 90c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, good to choice, heavy, \$2.50 to \$5.00; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.22; corn, No. 2, white, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2, white, 40c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.27; corn, No. 2, 65c to 67c; oats, No. 2, 53c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 80c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.27; corn, No. 2, 65c to 67c; oats, No. 2, 53c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 80c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.15 to \$1.17; corn, No. 3, 67c to 68c; oats, standard, 54c to 56c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 80c; barley, No. 1, 65c to 67c; pork, mess, \$10.35.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.90; hogs, \$4.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.22 to \$1.23; corn, No. 2, 75c to 76c; oats, natural white, 55c to 61c; butter, creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, western, 17c to 20c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2, mixed, 67c to

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY IN HOUSE COMMITTEE BILL.

Washington correspondence.

Popular interest in the tariff bill that has been framed by the House Committee on Ways and Means and will be considered by the special session of the new Congress probably will center about the proposed duty on coffee. For almost every man and woman in the United States drinks coffee, and the question of imposing a duty on it becomes a personal one when it is considered that the duty will mean an increase of 4 cents a pound in the price. To the business world other things are more important—the proposed stamp taxes on bank checks, telegrams and stock sales, and various reductions in duties proposed. It is figured by the committee, according to reports, that about \$30,000,000 additional revenue can be obtained—one-seventh of the proposed total increase through the new bill—by putting a tax of 4 cents a pound on coffee. The coffee raisers of Porto Rico are said to be responsible for the proposed increase. Trade between the United States and that island has been free since 1898. Coffee is now on the free list, and to impose a duty on it from other countries than Porto Rico evidently would help the coffee raisers of that island and stimulate production. The duty, it is argued at Washington, also would aid in the making of reciprocal trade agreements with Latin American nations which ultimately would be of great benefit to this country.

Next to the question of coffee, the average person probably is most concerned in the prospect of a reduction of living expenses through lower duties on sugar, wool, hides, tobacco, iron, steel and lumber. Such reductions, according to the champions of lower duties, will result in lower cost of food, clothing and shelter, the three great material requirements of life. Such reductions, of course, will more than counteract the proposed duty of 4 cents a pound on coffee.

JUDGE WHO DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND JUDGE WHO FINED IT \$20,240,000.



JUDGE A. A. ANDERSON



JUDGE R. H. LANDIS

HISTORY OF THE OIL LITIGATION

Began on Aug. 27, 1906, and First Verdict in the Case Is Guilty.

The big Standard Oil prosecution had its beginning August 27, 1906. On that date ten indictments were returned by a federal grand jury, charging the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, with accepting concessions from railroads in shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind. Demurrers to two of these, involving shipments over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad and connecting roads to Grand Junction, Tenn., were sustained and the indictments were quashed shortly after they had been returned. The eight remaining bills were demurred to, but the demurrers were overruled.

Two of the eight indictments involved shipments over the Chicago & Alton Railroad from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., containing 1,903 counts and the other 124 counts. It was the 1,903-count indictment on which the oil company's prosecution was based. With 146 counts allowed to stand, the case went to trial before Judge Landis, March 4, 1907. The trial consumed six weeks and resulted in a verdict of guilty April 13, 1907.

Arguments for a new trial were heard in May and the motion was denied. June 21 Judge Landis called for certain information relating to the assets of the oil company and its relation to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for use in determining the amount of the fine to be imposed. John D. Rockefeller and other officers of the New Jersey corporation appeared and furnished the information sought by the court July 4, 1907. Aug. 2, 1907, Judge Landis imposed his famous \$20,240,000 fine.

On appeal the case went to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and was argued a year ago. The decision of the Court of Appeals, reversing Judge Landis and remanding the case for a new trial, was given July 22, 1908. Attempts of the government to obtain a rehearing of the case before the Appellate Court as well as its endeavor to secure a review of it before the United States Supreme Court failed. February 23 the second trial was begun before Judge Anderson and the case has ended in the oil company's favor.

TO REFORM ENGLISH POOR LAWS: REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

England's workhouses will be abolished and sweeping reforms will be wrought in her system of poor laws if Parliament follows the recommendations of the royal commission on the poor laws, which for the last three years has been making an exhaustive inquiry into the causes and condition of poverty in the country and which recently issued its report. London newspapers contain extensive reviews of the commission's recommendations, which are embodied in a volume of 1,328 pages. The Daily Mail pronounces the book "the most important sociological report which has been issued for three-quarters of a century."

That the recommendations of the majority report will be enacted into law seems to be taken for granted by the British press. The weight of authority of the report is very great on the public mind, for every member of the commission is an authority on social economics. This body is distinguished among great royal commissions as the first having women members.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Amos Wilder, United States minister to China, has been engaged to deliver the commencement oration at the Minnesota State University.

St. Thomas College, of St. Paul, has been offered \$750,000 by the general education board on condition that friends of the institution provide \$250,000 additional.

Seventy-five North Dakota men attending the University of Minnesota held a gathering last night. Many students came to the university from North Dakota than from any other outside State.

THE BIRTHRIGHT OR POTAGE.

ON BEING A BROTHER.

By Henry F. Cope.

"He that loveth his brother abideth in the light." John 2:10.

There are some people who make brave professions of intense love for all the human race with whom it is nevertheless exceedingly difficult for individual representatives of the race to live. It is always an easier matter to be filled with a lofty sentiment of universal fraternity than it is to exhibit even ordinary patience with the man who stands beside you.

That love for man which is the best evidence of one's love for the Most High may be a much shimpler and a much rarer quality than we sometimes think. It is by no means certain that it is all summed up and expressed in foreign and home missionary offerings or even in reform and charity organizations or that it is the exclusive property of those who write and sing about the brotherhood of man.

It is really an easy matter to learn to love the ideal and fictitious man, the creature of the poet's imagination. He makes no assaults on your nerves, olfactory or others, and when you get tired of him you can just shut your mind to him; he will not shiver on your mental doorstep nor vex your philosophic soul with querulous intimations on bread and handouts.

Some of the most selfish people in this world make perfect delight in dreams of the federation of the nations of the world, when all the people shall love one another, all the flags be furled and the cannon be converted into flower pots. But that universal fraternity will be quite a different matter if it became practical and affected the interest on government bonds or the price of furs and feathers.

Some of the most disagreeable people in the world, candidates for heavenly individual islands and prodigious reservoirs of emotional verse and phrase on brotherhood and the love of our fellow beings. But the fellow being sentiment was not made to embrace their servants and neighbors who would be quite happy if one of such angelic ideals would take an angelic habitation permanently.

Then you will find some ordinary people, rough, perhaps, on the exterior, and even sometimes seemingly untroubled by high ideals, about whom their fellow beings gather like iron filings to a magnet, to whom they cling in times of trouble like limpets to a rock. They may have heard quite nothing of poetry on brotherhood; they are simply brothers, that's all.

There are others who seem, as we say, to have a faculty for getting along with all kinds of folk; they make friends and they hold them. They are found amongst all kinds of people and in all walks of life, but they are the cement of society everywhere. They are not often brilliant and they are never burdened by theories of social improvement, but they are just brothers, making us all a family.

Now, there is nothing mysterious about this power that some have to win friends and to bind us all together. It simply means that they have learned to look for the essential things in people; they like us for our own sakes; they set their hearts on the souls of men, the real self in each of us. They get along with the hobo because they see through his rags, and with the king because they do not see his regalia.

The trouble with many of us is that when we talk about brotherhood we mean we would take all men into our family if they would acquire our tastes and habits. When we look at the other man we are thinking how unlike he is to what we are and therefore to what he ought to be. We miss the man himself because we cannot see through his conditions and clothes.

While we are seeking to save religion from evaporation in sentiment shall we not seek to save fraternity from the same fate? Brotherhood means many a hard lesson, means doing many a difficult thing, means paying a big price. But it means finding a great reward. It means the discovery of humanity. It means learning to live with other people and so finding the greatest wealth in the world, that which lies in human hearts and minds.

A man learns to love books by reading, and songs by singing, but the greatest of all loves, the love of humanity, of lives, is learned just by living with people, by taking time to find out what is in them, by stopping long enough in our mad business of making a living to realize that the best things of life lie in the love and life of others.

BIRTHRIGHT OR POTAGE.

By Rev. George Clarke Peck.

"And Esau said, Behold, I am at the point to die . . . and he sold his birthright unto Jacob.—Genesis xxv. 33.

A birthright for a mess of pottage—so reads the story. All that it meant to be the eldest born was sacrificed for a bowl of lentils. The savory steam of a present advantage shut out a vision of future glory. A succulent dish looked blinder than a faro. Esau was defeated by an appetite; sold out for a mess of pottage.

It is an almost inevitable old tale. But for some promiscuous transactions which tell it, we might incline to deem it truthfulness. I know a man who traded away his greatness for a morphia needle. The question once lay between a few moments' ease from pain and a lifetime of honor and like his ancient prototype in scripture, the modern Esau let go the greater for the less, sold his birthright of eminence for a mess of doubtful pottage. Of course, we do not really intend

Michigan State News

A DOG THAT WAS A HERO.

He Tried to Save a Girl from Being Gored by a Bull.

Returning to her home at the Hotel farm near Seaside, Miss Becky Heise, accompanied by her favorite dog, was charged by a bull as she was crossing a field. Miss Heise fled for the fence and the dog charged the bull, fastened on him, but was thrown off. The bull reached the woman when she had come within a few steps of the fence. He caught her on his horns and hurled her against the barrier. Then the dog came up and got so busy that the bull turned his whole attention to the woman's defender. Miss Heise got over the fence, when the dog let go and leaped through to safety. Miss Heise was able to walk home, but took to her bed, her death occurring the next day from internal injuries.

DOESN'T LIKE POORHOUSE.

Ionis County Charge Escapes Through Small Window.

A. T. Wood, an Ionis County charge at the county house, escaped by crawling through a 14-inch window. Wood and his wife are a troublesome pair. They were arrested a few weeks ago at Meosota, where they were living in a hotel. They were brought back, but the woman skipped out a few days ago and cannot be found. Meosota refuses to support them, as they belong to Ionis county, but officers there have been asked to arrest them if they return and go to begging in that locality. Wood had left the county house several times and had been locked up over very bad roads. What he was doing was to escape from the jail, the fighting of a battle or the saving of one's soul.

BODY FOUND IN SNOW.

Edward Chism Meets Death While Carrying Mail.

Hurled in a snowbank, his face, hands and legs frozen, his body encased in an icy crust, the temperature being 22 degrees below zero, Edward Chism, an employee of the Holt Lumber Company, of Odena, was found at Bruce's crossing, near Kenton, by a party of lumbermen. Dr. Florentine, of Kenton, was summoned, and the victim was restored to consciousness, but he died shortly afterward. Chism last fall was sent to the camp near Bruce's crossing as night watchman on a log load. He came to the village several times each week for mail. His anxiety to get the mail to the camp on time was the cause of his fatal trip.

DUE TO LACK OF SPRAYING.

Poor Apple Crop in Michigan Last Year, Says Prof. Taft.

The midwinter meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which had been in session in Lapeer, closed the other afternoon. Very instructive talks had been given. Prof. L. R. Taft, of the State Agricultural College, spoke on spraying and stated that the poor crop of apples last year was due to the trees not being sprayed. He had taken figures given him by those who had sprayed their trees at least four times and some of them more. The average cost for spraying was about 40 cents per tree and the average profit \$30 per tree.

TAKES HIMSELF TO PRISON.

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Health Board's Bill.

Representative Cramton, of Lapeer, has introduced the bill of the State board of health requiring that in the future text-books on physiology issued to school children must contain a chapter on dangerous communicable diseases. The State health department at present issues a bulletin for the use of the school teachers in calling the attention of pupils to the dangers of communicable disease and the best methods of prevention.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Johnny Kay

By ROBERT VREELAND

Johnny Kay whistled blithely as he shaded off the fancy lettering on the billboard; the fact that he stood on a staging 60 feet above the street level did not disturb Johnny in the least; that he had a roll of greenbacks with a total valuation of \$300 in his trousers' pocket did not trouble him either.

Twenty-four hours later was to see him steaming westward in search for a new field in which to ply his trade of sign painting, and Johnny Kay was very glad to feel that he possessed \$300 of good money with which to set himself up in business in a booming little western city that he had in mind.

As Johnny shaded off a letter he felt the staging tremble slightly as some one put a foot on the ladder below; Johnny looked to see who might be the intruder.

"Hello," said the man who was coming over the side of the staging; he was a six-foot one-inch man, whom Johnny had never seen before.

"Hello!" said Johnny.

The six-foot one-inch man stepped close to Johnny.

"Got a bit of hard cash handy, my friend?" he asked.

Johnny saw a peculiar glint in the stranger's eyes; he noticed further that the shade of one eye differed very slightly from that of the other, as slightly that it was probably not generally noticeable.

"Thirty?" asked John, putting a hand to his change pocket for a dime. The six-foot one-inch man put out a strong hand and gripped Johnny's collar.

"I am in need of your roll," he said, briefly.

Being a decidedly undersized specimen of humanity, Johnny could not protest effectively against the grip of the six-foot one-inch man, and, therefore, he submitted to the search. He had attempted on terra firma.

"I am in need of greenbacks, and I want your little roll," said the six-foot one-inch man.

Johnny felt the hold on his collar tighten, then he was lifted from his footing on the staging and swung out; his feet wriggled convulsively for a moment and he looked down.

Sixty feet below he saw the brick pavement gleaming red in the morning sunlight, and for the first time in his 30 years of living Johnny's stout heart quailed. From some seemingly remote distance a low voice was commanding his attention.

"My friend, I am in need of your little roll; you are to hand it over and leave me 24 hours before telling your little story, or—"

The silence was oppressive. Johnny looked down again. The brick pavement glowed red in the sunlight; and it was full 60 perpendicular feet below.

The man's grip seemed to be loosening on his collar. Johnny silently reached toward his pocket.

"You're a little duffer," said the man as he put Johnny down on the staging.

Johnny handed over his roll and spoke briefly. He did not whistle after the six-foot one-inch man had gone, still he considered that there might have been a genuine tragedy and was comforted.

"I'm a small-sized parcel, but I guess I'm worth \$300 to Johnny Kay. And there's another couple of hundred salted down where I can get hold of it," he said.

One morning two years later Johnny Kay was laying gold-leaf on a big plate-glass window in the booming little western city to which he had gone and set up in business. A crowd stood outside watching the men at work and Johnny turned to the young man who was helping him.

"What do you feel like, Dick?" he asked.

The young man laughed nervously. "Like a monkey in a glass cage," he said.

"When you've been at it a month you'll feel like a great man before the public," laughed Johnny. Then he glanced at the faces outside and paused.

"Dick, you keep working, or pretending to," he said under his breath, and, with seeming deliberation, put on his coat and joined the crowd outside.

He spoke a word to a couple of policemen and edged his way to the side of a large man.

"Looking your work over?" asked big man.

Johnny looked into the man's face and spoke gently.

"I've been looking for you," he said. "Later, at the police station, he told his story."

"I've been looking for this man for two years. I've looked a good many crowds over when I was doing window signs in hopes to see this pair of eyes. I ain't a learned man, your honor, but I have a notion that about every man has a share of old Adam's curiosity; we fellows always draw a crowd, and I had a sort of feeling that this man would come to my window some day."

"He got \$10,000 from the Franklin National the night after he did acrobatic stunts with me, and there's \$1,000 forward for the fellow that finds him. I guess I can manage the \$1,000, your honor," concluded Johnny.

A little later Johnny Kay was drawing off his coat, preparatory to taking a nap on the gold-leaf.

STRONGER THAN HATE

By FRANK H. SWEET

"Halt!" The command rang out sharply and the figure skulking through the rice field hesitated. It was clad in the uniform of a common soldier. The man was taken directly to the tent of the commanding officer.

"A deserter, your distinguished highness."

The officer looked up from a chess-board. He was a strong, handsome fellow, but with a hard face.

"You, Kurino?" he exclaimed.

The prisoner smiled sarcastically. "Even I, Shithiro," he answered.

The other waved his hand impatiently. "You may go," he said to the sergeant.

"I wish to speak with the prisoner alone a few minutes." Then, as the sergeant withdrew: "You understand what this involves? I will see that the penalty is paid to-morrow morning at sunrise. But, greater than death, you have the disgrace of deserting."

Kurino threw back his head scornfully. His eyes flashed.

"That is a lie, Shithiro," he said, "and you know it. I am not a deserter. I am a Korean, and was seized and forced into your company unlawfully."

Shithiro's face did not change.

"You were seized on Japanese soil. Your name is on the roll, and you have tried to desert. That is enough."

"So it seems, but you know why I was on Japanese soil."

"To see the daughter of Lalo," Shithiro involuntarily from the officer. He bit his lips.

"Yes," boldly, "to see Nuyama, the daughter of Lalo, the great merchant of Miyazaki. It was with her father's consent, and we were to be married in a month. It lacks but four days now."

That is why I tried to get away, for you have prevented me sending any word. He was silent a moment, then went on, contemptuously: "You could not harm me in my own country, Shithiro, for I am more powerful there than you here. So you took this way."

You thought I could be removed from your path in battle, or perhaps in some other manner. I know Lalo and I know Nuyama, and they will not change."

Nuyama has said she loves me, and she will continue to love me in spite of all that you and the world may do."

Shithiro's hand trembled visibly as he raised it to his eyes.

"You are mistaken, Kurino," he said at length, in a low voice. "I did not even know you were in my company until a few days ago. But in this case," frankly, "I am glad, though, a note of doubt coming into his voice, "perhaps I shall not speak of your disgrace to Nuyama and her father. I may concede you that mercy."

Kurino smiled understandingly. Shithiro saw the smile, and his face darkened.

In the guardhouse, with curious, unfriendly eyes no longer watching him, Kurino's scornful composure vanished. This, then, was to be the end, not only of his political advancement in Korea, but of that sweeter possibility which he had won and must now lose.

The hours went by until from the shifting light he knew that it was after midnight. Then the door opened and some one came in.

"Kurino," said the man called. "Kurino sprang to his feet. "Shithiro!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, I—I have been thinking it over, and it is as you say. Nuyama would hate me. Here," thrusting a paper in Kurino's hand. "It is an honorable discharge from the army. It will pass you through the lines. Now go!"

"What," incredulously. "You would let me go free?"

"Yes, yes, more harshly: 'but it is not for you. It is for Nuyama. I—I love her, too. I would rather die than for her to think ill of me. Now go! go!"

At the door Kurino looked back, involuntarily. Shithiro was squatting upon the earthen floor, raising hopelessly at a little square hole through which the light dropped.

Heard at Breakfast.

"I used to be a weather prophet in my home town," confided the new boarder as he speared a potato with his fork.

"So?" commented the comedian boarder, laconically.

"Yes, and every time I look at that steak it reminds me of a winter's day."

"How so?"

"Cold and raw."

"Quite clever. How does the coffee strike you?"

"That reminds me of a November day—cloudy and unsettled."

"Good. And do you notice that the landlady is watching us?"

"Yes, and she reminds me of a March day."

"Tell us why."

"Because she is cold and stormy."

And the look that the landlady passed down to that end of the table would have congealed a red-hot stove.

Jarred Him.

A burglar broke into a Brooklyn residence and got away with a 50-cent stickpin, a \$15 watch and a purse containing three or four dollars in small change, completely overlooking a \$100 roll of banknotes in a jar right alongside of the articles stolen.

When he read an account of the burglary in the next day's paper and learned what he had missed he sighed and sadly remarked:

"Now wouldn't that jar you?"

King's Christmas Dish.

King Edward's Christmas swan weighed 16 pounds. When it was delivered at Sandringham the royal head cook attended to the business of preparing it for the table. It was trussed like a goose and stuffed with a mixture in which three pounds of minced rump steak was the principal ingredient. Before being cooked it was wrapped in a second layer of paper, covered with flour paste, wrapped in a second layer of paper and roasted on a spit for four hours in front of a blazing fire, and basted frequently with butter. For the king's bird a gravy of beef was provided, with half a pint of good port wine added to it, which contributed the ultimate touch of flavor. When it was brought to the table currant jelly was served with it.

Americans Spending Less in Paris.

American travelers abroad, upon returning home, are reporting with greater frequency that they have been advised by American consular representatives to save their money and buy at home. A few years ago a consul who took any interest in American affairs except politics and his salary was a rarity in Paris alone American importations during the past year were \$21,000,000 less than in 1907. At that time they amounted to more than \$42,000,000. There were two other contributing causes to the fall in Paris sales to Americans, the financial depression and the fact that London is rapidly taking the place of Paris as the great European market for Americans.

Insists on Full Pardon.

Paroled by the board of pardons at its last session, Dr. Reuben P. Thompson of Monmouth county, N. J., refuses to leave the state prison unless he be given a full pardon. He declares that the parole will do him no good, as he cannot be admitted to the medical profession unless he be pardoned. Since the practice of medicine is his only means of livelihood, he asserts that he would rather remain in prison until the end of his 18 years' term and take a chance of obtaining a pardon then, to be out of prison and unable to earn a living. He was sentenced in 1901 in connection with the death of an infant.

Building by Machinery.

A recent Canadian invention, worked by two men and a boy, will lay 200 to 600 bricks an hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay. The machine is suited for all plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages and piers or bridges. Considerable pressure is put upon the bricks, and it is claimed that the work is more firmly done than by hand. The invention will do the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers, and it is believed that a machine adapted to build a factory covering 60 feet by 40 feet could be put on the market for \$500.

Model Portable Schoolhouse.

South Boston boasts the most modern type of portable schoolhouse, which has just been put into commission. The building may be taken apart and set up with less difficulty and at less expense than the old type, because it is made of light metal and the use of bolts instead of nails in its construction. The material is California redwood, and the building, which is 30 by 42 feet, is designed to accommodate 45 pupils. The lighting, heating and ventilating systems are excellent. The cost was \$1,200.

Surgery's Latest Idea.

Perfect organs of persons dying without disease may soon be kept in cold storage as a valuable asset of the surgeon. Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute mentions the recent replacing of an injured knee-joint with one from a dead man, the interchange of a human artery and a jugular vein, the substitution of the kidneys of one cat for those of another and the grafting of a dead dog's leg upon a living fox terrier. He has successfully used in animals arteries that have been kept alive in refrigerators for 60 days.

Relic of Napoleon I. Genuine.

It now seems incontestably proved that the stuffed white horse in the possession of the Musée de l'Armée in Paris is Napoleon I.'s famous charger, Vixion. A letter was recently discovered in the museum's files which gives the history of the horse, mentions the date of his death and tells what became of his skin afterwards. The authenticity of the relic, being thus proven, Parisians are now asking when visitors to the Invalides will be able to see it.

Sees Large Markets for Briquets.

In commenting on the briquets made in Swansea, Consul Jesse H. Johnson says: "There are mountains of coal dust in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, and there is no reason why these should not be utilized. Such an industry would benefit the American coal owners and the briquets would find a ready sale in the home markets and abroad, particularly in countries where favorable freight could be secured."

Keep Tight Line on Husbands.

At Uxelen, in Lunenburg, the authorities have passed a by-law which is more popular with the fair than the sterner sex. Husbands must be home by 11 o'clock. A fine equal to \$2.50 is the penalty for infringing this regulation, half of which goes to the person—presumably the wife—who brings and proves the accusation.

Sees Great Future for Boston.

Judge Lloyd E. Chamberlain, president of the Massachusetts board of trade, in a speech recently declared that Boston could be made the leading commercial city of the world. "It is America's nearest seaport to Europe by 160 miles," he said, "and the possibility lies through the construction of an inland waterway from Albemarle, N. C., to Boston. To do this you must reopen and enlarge the Carroll-Albemarle canal, thus connecting the Chesapeake bay; reopen and enlarge the Delaware bay; reopen and enlarge the Delaware and Raritan canal, connecting with the Raritan bay. Then you may go across New York harbor, through Long Island sound, until you get to Narragansett bay. The last step is the construction of the Taunton river-Brookton Fore river-Quincy canal, and the problem is solved."

Houses Built of Meerschaum.

The town of Valdeca, Spain, is almost entirely built of meerschaum. Valdeca has on its outskirts great quarries of a meerschaum too coarse for pipe making, and a meerschaum-burnt town is the result—an ivory white town that shines in the Spanish sun. In Morocco meerschaum is so plentiful that they use it, when soft and fresh, for soap. It gives a plentiful and cleansing lather. Ekdichehr, in Asia Minor, supplies the world's meerschaum. There are 2,000 mines, large and small, there, and 8,000 Kurd and Persian meerschaum miners work day and night in them. The meerschaum comes from the earth yellow, and turns white after ten days' bleaching in the sun.

Great Man's Banefulness.

On the eve of leaving London for Canada Mrs. Brooke, who wrote "The History of Emily Montague," the first novel written in Canada, gave a farewell party, Hannah More, Johnson and Bowtell being of the company. Dr. Johnson was obliged to leave early and apparently departed after wishing his hostess health and happiness. Shortly after a servant whispered to Mrs. Brooke that a gentleman was waiting below to speak to her. Running down stairs, the fair novelist found the venerable lexicographer. "Madam," said he, ponderously, "I sent for you down stairs that I might kiss you, which I did not choose to do before so much company."

Souvenir of Lincoln.

From the war department comes notice of an interesting relic formerly the property of President Lincoln. Upon the occasion of his memorable visit to Gettysburg the president cut with his own hands a cane, which he afterward presented to his war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, by whom it was naturally highly prized. This cane is now in the possession of Mr. Jahneke, president of the Jahneke Navigation Company of New Orleans, who married a granddaughter of Secretary Stanton. It has a gold top with an engraved inscription, which was probably placed on the treasured souvenir by Secretary Stanton.—National Magazine.

Quaint Cures for Rheumatism.

Cures for rheumatism are almost as old as the complaint itself. In the midland counties of England it was formerly considered that the right forefoot of a hare, worn constantly in the pocket, was an amulet against rheumatism, while the Dutch peasant still cherishes the belief in the preservative virtues of a borrowed or stolen potato. Stranger than these, however, was the remedy discovered by a servant girl at the village of Stanton, in the Cotswolds, who contrived to be confined three times, in the belief that confinement was an unfailing cure for rheumatism.

In Rome.

The ingredients of a Roman holiday look pretty coarse to us. Their apices for instance, if Commodus and Nero and other leaders of thought in those days had been really up to the psychology of thrills, they would have formed their lions and gladiators into elephants, and thus set them against each other to some purpose. Likewise their feasts. How could these be better than relatively plain, with the medical practitioners so meagerly instructed in the art of saving people from the consequences of sensual indulgence?—Puck.

Siberia to Be Butter Center.

Siberia is destined to control the butter trade of all Europe. The value of the butter shipped from Omak alone amounts to \$3,000,000 annually. It is transported in refrigerator cars furnished by the railway company to large farms in Denmark and Germany, where it is repacked in tins, jars and firkins and distributed throughout Europe.

Pennsylvania's Pioneer.

At a recent meeting of the Bradford County Historical society steps were taken to celebrate the advent of the first white man in Pennsylvania. The man is believed to be Stephen Brule, one of Champlain's interpreters, who visited the Indians in Bradford in 1615.—Philadelphia Record.

Pastor Wagner Broadening.

Pastor Wagner, who became famous through the praise of his book, "The Simple Life," in this country, is no longer the head of a village church, but has a larger congregation in Paris. The call of the city has caused a change of residence with the preacher, who will bring about a change in his philosophy.

A Golf Story.

Scotmen are noted for their cannyness, and a story told by a Lancashire commercial traveler, who was up in Aberdeen a few days ago, shows that the men beyond the Tweed are still worthily upholding their reputation. The traveler in question was asked by a prospective buyer to subscribe to the prize fund for the local golf tournament. He parted with five shillings, and as he was interested in golf he remarked that he would like to be kept informed of the progress of the tournament so that he could look out for the result.

"Oh," said the customer, as he picked up the five shillings and placed it securely in his pocket, "ye needna do that. The tournament was held last Saturday." This was rather a staggerer for the latest contributor to the prize fund, but he retained curiosity enough to inquire who had proved the happy winner. The guileless solicitor for subscriptions was quite undaunted, however. "The winner," he said coyly, "Oh, just mesel!"—Exchange.

Modern Good Samaritan.

I was driving back from Weybridge late one foggy Saturday night when I found a man unconscious in the middle of the road. His horse and cartful of cabbages were patiently waiting at the side. I asked the bystanders to help him on to the footboard of my car, and as we were starting a man came up, remarking: "Another motor accident. Take his number; have you got his number?"

My number being duly noted, we proceeded to the Cottage hospital, where on examination I found the man to be dead drunk, but unharmed. He left the hospital without thanks next morning. Net results: He got a night's lodging, a bath (much needed) and a breakfast. I got home an hour later and had my number taken.

Thousands of Women's Clubs.

Nobody knows how many women's clubs there are in the United States. The General Federation of Women's Clubs was registered in the almanacs of 1908 as having over 3,000 clubs in its membership, with 150,000 women on their rolls. But that was in January, 1908, and the federation grows every year amazingly. It contains, too, only a few out of the numberless women's clubs in the land, since there are small clubs, societies and circles everywhere which do not affiliate themselves with any state or national organization, but exist simply for the pleasure and profit of their own membership.—Harper's Bazar.

Insults for Lord Milner.

Lord Milner is said to possess such an even temper that it is almost impossible to ruffle it, and thereby hangs a tale. Many years ago he worked under Mr. W. T. Stead on a London newspaper, and one day young Milner addressed a meeting in the East end of London, when an insulting remark made by one of the audience roused him. Urged on by his natural indignation, he made an exceptionally brilliant speech. On hearing of the incident later, Mr. Stead remarked: "Well, Milner, I wish to goodness I knew how to insult you every day before you start work."

Starch Water-Proof.

By a German patented process, starch is made insoluble in hot water by treating it, in the cold, with formaldehyde and a moderately strong acid. The product is distinguished from that obtained from starch and formaldehyde at a high temperature by the fact that the starch grains remain unaltered and quite permanent. It is not only insoluble in boiling water, but it is not attacked by soda lye or other strong alkalis. It may be employed as a filler in plastic compositions, as a dressing for fabrics and in the manufacture of paper.

Robbers Overrun Canton.

Canton, China, at present is full of robbers. It is said that in some parts the people are really afraid to go to rest at night, inasmuch as it is certain that thieves will enter and rob the place. Accordingly some one sits up, while others sleep. The following is a queer criticism of China's police by a correspondent: "We have a police force, whose work consists mostly of sleeping at post or hitting the nearest shopkeeper to chop wood or a neighboring blacksmith to blow his fire."

Unloveliness of Mind.

No woman or man can go through life scoffing at the feelings and wishes of others, holding themselves apart from companionship of their nearest and best, and then expect to have love and devotion handed back to them. Egotism and unloveliness of mind breed a herd of little demons that in time will turn and make a ring around one and taunt back and sting this one who has called them into life.—Frances Berkeley Cunningham, "Priest or Pretender."

Sound Advice as to Diet.

Breakfast is a bore or lunch a matter of indifference out one or both of them out. Wait for distinct and unmistakable hunger and then eat slowly. If you do this you need ask few questions as to the propriety and digestibility of what you eat, and it need not be predigested.

Peaceable Welshman.

Welshman, with an area of 287 square miles and 150,000 inhabitants, is kept in perfect order with a force of 57 native police and three European inspectors.

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Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

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TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

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Why Ready Mixed

Paint is better and

less expensive than

paint you mix yourself

WHAT makes paint so good and well mixed? Simply this: The ingredients of the paint are thoroughly mixed and combined in the most perfect manner possible. The result is a paint that is uniform in color and quality, and that will stand the test of time. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made cake instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made suit instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made everything instead of making your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made house instead of building your own. It is the same reason that you buy a ready-made paint instead of mixing your